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COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PY121543 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2339 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari and his Bolivian counterpart Jose Ortiz Mercado signed a lengthy joint communique here today ratifying the decision to work for the effective implementation of a representative democracy. They also agreed on different points to increase trade relations, including the refinancing of the debt between the two countries, which amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Aguirre Lanari and Ortiz Mercado also expressed their desire to work for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination and efforts of all peoples, especially those of Latin America, to achieve their objectives of unity and integration.

In the communique, Argentina is committed to help Bolivia until a free sovereign territorial outlet to the Pacific Ocean is achieved through the peaceful solution of the controversy, while for its part, the Bolivian constitutional Government supports Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands; a solution to this to be achieved through the United Nations.

Regarding the Bolivian debt to Argentina, which amounts to approximately $500 million, they agreed to revise the accords signed on 14 January and 25 February 1983, and for this purpose, new agreements were signed between the Argentine and Bolivian Central Banks, with the participation of the banks of the Argentine nation and of the Buenos Aires Province.

Argentina will also pay the $175 million it owes to Bolivia for the supply of natural gas, the price of which is readjusted each year. The communique adds that studies will be carried out for a joint petrochemical project to manufacture heavy polyethylene.

The communique also provides for greater cooperation in the steel industry, saying that technical meetings will be held in this regard during the first months of 1984, and that a probable agreement to supply Argentine grain to Bolivia will studied -- in addition to ratifying the River Plate Basin Treaty and the two countries' desire to continue with the Santa Cruz-Trinidad railroad project.

The communique also expresses concern over the critical international economic situation and its serious effects on the economies of Latin American nations; stressing the need to redouble efforts so that measures that may contribute in reversing this situation may be adopted within the framework of North-South relations.

Later, in a press conference, the Bolivian foreign minister stated that the possible sale of iron from the Bolivian deposits of Mutum to Argentina will be studied. He explained that in his judgment, Bolivia is capable of supplying the entire Argentine market with iron.

Ortiz Mercado added that regardless of Bolivian difficulties, we can say that after (?1 year) of democratic government, we have given a lesson to the world, and that in Bolivia there are no exiles or political prisoners; and that there exists a broad freedom of the press and free unions. We can also say that we have had no state of emergency, by which we have given a lesson of maturity to the world.

Ortiz Mercado added that due to the floods and drought we have lost $900 million, an amount equivalent to 1 year of Bolivian exports, and that 1,600,000 persons had suffered the effects of these natural disasters. He also rejected the possibility of a coup in Bolivia, because it is not possible, and I find a return to the past to be very difficult, he stated.

CREDITOR BANKS END NEGOTIATIONS, GRANT NEW TERMS

PY121749 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1146 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (NA) -- The international banking sector that granted credits to Argentina has reportedly decided to suspend the negotiations that it is carrying out with the present Argentine authorities with the purpose of refinancing the foreign debt, because it has decided to wait until the future democratic government is installed in power to discuss the issue. Therefore, it has granted a new 60-day term to pay the overdue installments.

According to reports at the end of the New York meeting of the repsentatives of the 13 main creditor banks, they decided to wait and negotiate with the future Argentine authorities, since it is expected the Argentine military junta will hand over power before the end of the year.

CENTRAL BANK CITES MORE FOREIGN CURRENCY MOVES

PY122142 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] The Central Bank last night announced further measures concerning the use of foreign currencies by banning cash payments for goods coming from other Latin American countries.

As from now, imports from the Association for Latin American Integration (ALADI), Central American countries, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Panama will only be allowed to enter the country if credits are granted for periods longer than 120 days. These measures were to be adopted as from yesterday.

Meanwhile last night the Argentine Federation of Cargo Transportation (FADEEAC) denounced the importation of lorries for a state company, calling the importation "an unnecessary use of foreign currency, when the country most needs it and not the pointless use of special equipment."

LA PRENSA REPORTS ON CHILEAN-UK MANEUVERS

PY121706 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Warships of the Royal British Navy and the Chilean Navy, which are based on the Chilean Dawson Island, are carrying out maneuvers with troops from the two countries.

It was learned that the two navies are using a total of 28 vessels and that the maneuvers are carried out periodically in the Straits of Magellan.

Dawson Island is allegedly being prepared to become Chile's most important southern base, with a 1.5 km runway and supplies of various war materiel stored in underground depots. It was also learned that the Dawson landing strip will be extended, with UK support, for unknown purposes.

The aforementioned data was published by newspapers in New York that obtained the information from the Council of Hemispheric Affairs.

The information points out that unidentified U.S. officials have not dismissed the existence of a secret military alliance between Chile and Great Britain, and that the British have set their eyes on Punta Arenas which is the nearest Chilean town to the Malvinas Islands. The Punta Arenas airport was recently enlarged with the purpose of landing jet planes there.

The same report points out that London and Santiago have harmonized their positions regarding future negotiations over the Antarctic which will have a negative impact on the Argentine territorial claims in the zone.

According to a high-ranking official of Ronald Reagan's administration, the British are not informing the United States about their moves. Other officials, who are observing the intense Angolo-Chilean activities on other fronts, do not dismiss the possibility of a secret military and strategic alliance between Chile and Great Britain.

Reports also refer to the attempt to establish air lines between Punta Arenas and Puerto Argentino before 2 April 1982, and recall that during the conflict Chilean forces moved toward the Argentine-Chilean border.

As may be recalled, Chilean radio hams also interrupted the Argentine radio communications, and the crew of the "Sea King" helicopter destroyed the aircraft after overflying Argentine territory and sought refuge in Chile. At the time, Great Britain also handed over to Chile the tanker "Tidepool" which was christened "Capitan Prat" in Chile.

After 14 July 1982, Chilean Air Force Commander General Fernando Mattei held contacts with the Royal Air Force in London and at that time there was talk of Punta Arenas becoming the British Air Forces' ground support.

According to information obtained from well-informed Argentine circles, Chile offered logistic support to British vessels in Punta Arenas. Among the UK vessels were the RMS "Bransfield," "Forrest," and, "Biscoe."

At present there are allegedly two British aircraft equipped with radar for espionage purposes and six "Hencules" C-130's based on Dawson Island.

STATE AIRLINE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT RESIGN

PY121556 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1735 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Air Force reported at 1400 today that Lieutenant Colonel Juan Carlos Pellegrini, retired, and Brigadier General Oscar Caeiro, retired, resigned last week from their posts as president and vice president, respectively, of the state enterprise Argentine airline. The Public Works and Service Ministry is studying the designation of new board members of the state airline.

DEPUTIES SUSPEND SESSION DUE TO COUP RUMORS

PY130053 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Chamber of Deputies suddenly suspended tonight's regular session, during which three ministers were being questioned, due to alarming coup rumors circulating throughout the country. Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata asked permission to be dismissed, because he had to analyze alarming reports in his office.

Although Alvarez Plata refused to give any details, it was learned that Colonels Faustino Rico Toro and Norberto Salomon Soria, who have been discharged from the Armed Forces and who had served during former dictator Luis Garcia Meza's administration (1980-1981), are allegedly involved in the coup. According to other unconfirmed versions, high-ranking officers on active duty are also involved in the coup.

On Monday, 10 October, the democratic government commemorated its first anniversary and practically all sectors expressed their support for the government and for its continuity.

Minister Dismisses Coup Rumors

PY130156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0140 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 12 Oct (EFE) -- Today, the Bolivian Government dismissed the possibility of a coup to oust President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata told a group of journalists that "there is no coup d'etat," and that the security organs are exhaustively investigating the activities of "certain" groups.

Interior Minister Issues Statement

PY131431 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] During a press conference held last night, Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata reported on the conspiracy in which some retired military men are engaged, and he said that the government will crack down on them. Alvarez Plata said that a coup against the government is out of the question. We will use force against all those who are attempting to disrupt the country's institutions, Alvarez Plata emphasized.

As it may be recalled, Interior Minister Alvarez Plata last night left the legislative house, where he was being questioned. Alvarez Plata asked for permission to leave for his office, claiming that there was some alarming news on the country's situation. Upon leaving the legislative house, Alvarez Plata refrained from making any comments to journalists and quickly headed for Government House. The interpellation in the deputies chamber was then put off indefinitely.

Later on, during a press conference, Federico Alvarez Plata reported on the involvement of retired military men in conspiracies against the government. Although Alvarez Plata refrained from identifying them, he said that very energetic measures would be taken against them. Alvarez Plata then read a document and an official communique. The most important parts of this communique read as follows:

To the Bolivian people: A few hours ago when I had to leave the Parliament as I was being questioned -- at the request of certain deputies -- I stated, with due respect for the honorable Chamber of Deputies, that I had to go to my office because I had to handle problems related to state security. After assessing both reports delivered by informants and the incoming information, it is hereby reported, for the public's tranquillity, that the possibility of a coup d'etat aimed at replacing the present democratic government has been ruled out. However, it is obvious that there is an abnormal atmosphere and confusion, its chief features being the dynamite attacks which took place over the past few days, the succession of conspiratorial meetings sponsored by retired officers of the Armed Forces, the illegal occupation of property, the stoppages, the strikes, as well as roadblocks, the psychological warfare through rumormongering, and the actions of several political and neighborhood organizations demanding the completion of projects that have been neglected for several years. The national government is herby giving notice that, in faithfully discharging its commitments, it will defend the democratic regime installed in the country resorting to all means set forth in the Constitution and the laws, and that it will severely punish all those who try to destabilize its institutions.

The Interior, Migration, and Justice Ministry is currently engaged in determining the origin of terrorist actions, which over the past few days have caused uncertainty among La Paz residents.

This statement was made by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata at the Spanish Embassy where a ceremony was held marking the Day of the Race. The investigation into terrorist actions are being conducted with the assistance of experts in this field.

[Begin recording] [Alvarez Plata] As you well know, these investigations are extremely difficult.

[Question] How do you assess this situation, Mr Minister? That is, do you believe that these are provocations aimed at destabilizing the government?

[Alvarez Plata] Is there anyone who could doubt that these are provocations, that these situations are not normal at all?

[Question] Mr Minister, is there any way to assure the people that their tranquillity will be preserved despite these problems?

[Alvarez Plata] I expect that we may be able to provide the tranquillity that the people are hoping for, but this will undoubtedly depend on the cooperation that we will get from all the Bolivian people.

[Question] You have met, Mr Minister, with private businessmen. Could you tell us about the outcome?

[Alvarez Plata] We have been listening to their complaints and, as I did with the Bolivian people, I have also asked the private businessmen for their cooperation in clarifying these events. [end recording]

Alvarez Plata, in answering the journalists' questions, stated that the national government is doing its utmost to achieve the tranquillity which all Bolivian people hope for. Alvarez Plata also said that the Bolivian people at all social levels must cooperate in order to reach this goal of social peace.

PEASANTS PROTEST SHORTAGES, LOOT FOOD FAIR

PY122229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Fortaleza, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Today about 1,500 desperate and hungary peasants looted a food fair in Campos Sales, located about 500 km from this city, taking large quantities of food.

The city mayor, Jose Iris de Morais, said that despite preventive police action and the warning given to businessmen not to hold the food fair, it was impossible to prevent the looting.

The quick intervention of the police prevented 1,000 women from looting the markets and food warehouses of Sao Benito, a city located about 250 km from Fortaleza.

Crato, about 562 km from this capital and one of the most important in this state, was invaded by about 2,500 peasants who protested for the shortage of food and jobs.

PRESIDENT TO SEEK BARTER TERMS ON NIGERIA VISIT

PY072220 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] President Figueiredo has promised that while visiting Nigeria in November, he will "go ahead" with the negotiations to sign "an agreement on forms of payment" with that country. The agreement will be implemented through a joint account to be opened by the central banks of the two countries, and it will allow Brazilian-Nigerian bilateral trade to grow from the current $250 million to about $1 billion.

This information was supplied by executives of the Cotia-Comercio Exportacao e Importacao Company, of the Miranda Brito Corporation. Miranda Brito's exports to Nigeria reach some $30 million annually, which includes iron and steel, chemicals, capital goods, and manufactured products. In Nigeria, the corporation has set up agricultural enterprises and companies that manufacture screws and spare parts for machinery and cars, and produce the Guarana soft drink; annual sales are in the neighborhood of $60 million.

Paulo Carolos de Brito, the corporation's president, tried to show the president that the Brazilian-Nigerian bilateral trade might be promoted through barter agreements, whereby Brazil would export capital goods, vehicles, and even technology, and would import Nigerian oil. Paulo de Brito reports that the president is very enthusiastic about the trip he will be making in November to several African countries, particularly Nigeria. Figueiredo's visit to this nation can yield good political and economic results for the two countries.

REVIEW OF ITAIPU ELECTRICITY PRICE DISCUSSED

PY120054 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Oct 83 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar, after talking with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerrerio yesterday, said that the selling price of electricity generated by Itaipu might be renegotiated, "considering that the treaty was signed in 1973 when world propsects were different." Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas confirmed that Brazil might review the factors for establishing the price of Itaipu-generated electricity "whenever the time is appropriate."

MORE REPORTS ON 11 OCT ANTIREGIME DEMONSTRATIONS

Protests Outside Santiago

PY121623 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0442 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Oct (EFE) -- There were at least five persons injured and dozens arrested during the demonstration against the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet that was held today in Valparaiso, 145 km north of Santiago. There were also large demonstrations against the government in Concepcion, Valdivia and Temuco.

In Valparaiso, site of the main Chilean port, a large group of students carried out a sit-in on Espana Avenue, which links Valparaiso with the city of Vina del Mar. The demonstration was broken up by Carabineros who resorted to anti-riot methods.

In Concepcion, located 500 km south of Santiago, about 5,000 students held a demonstration in the downtown district, shouting slogans against the government. The demonstration was also broken up by the police. Another demonstration, which has been authorized by the government, is scheduled to take place in Concepcion on Wednesday afternoon.

In Temuco, located 675 km south of Santiago, a group of about 5,000 persons attended a rally in response to a call issued by the "Democratic Alliance" [AD]. After listening to several speakers and marching through downtown streets, the demonstration broke up.

In Valdivia, located at 840 km south of Santiago, a demonstration was held at the main plaza, but no incidents were reported.

Wrap-up of 11 Oct Incidents

PY121943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Peace prevailed today, Wednesday, in the main Chilean cities where yesterday numerous demonstrations were staged against President Augusto Pinochet's regime. The beginning of the peoples' protest, the sixth one since May 1983, resulted in some 100 persons arrested and 10 wounded by firearms. One of the wounded persons is in critical condition.

Cases involving wounded persons occurred in Santiago and Concepcion, 500 km south of the capital, when members of the police force and unidentified armed groups repressed demonstrators.

In Santiago, the passengers of a car opened fire against the demonstrators in Santa Corina, on the outskirts of the capital, wounding a woman in the head. The woman is reportedly in critical condition.

In Concepcion, a young boy was wounded by a teargas bomb that struck him.

The Human Rights Commission reported several cases of persons who were hit by pellets allegedly fired by policemen who thwarted street marchers heading for Santiago after a meeting which gathered more than 50,000 members of the opposition. Hospital services reported that another two persons sustained bullet wounds at the end of the gathering which was summoned by the National Development Project, PRODEN, and the Democratic Unitary Command, CUD.

The CUD coordinates more than 300 parties and civilian organizations, covering a wide spectrum which ranges from Marxists to the rightest sector, that are requesting the end of the Pinochet regime and its replacement by a provisional government.

Out Pinochet; Peace, Bread, Work and Freedom, were the most popular slogans shouted during the meetings which took place on Tuesday in Santiago, Concepcion, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Temuco, Punta Arenas, Valdivia and Antofagasta and which gathered practically all 11.4 million Chileans.

Official reports disclosed fewer regrettable incidents compared to the violence registered during the previous demonstrations which resulted in 47 dead civilians.

On Tuesday, there were only a few isolated uncontrolled actions carried out by groups of demonstrators, and the barricades and bonfires blocking the streets, mainly in the outskirts of Santiago, were fewer this time.

PRODEN Claims 100,000 Marchers

PY122303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) today urged the opposition to continue with the sixth national protest against General Augusto Pinochet which was begun on Tuesday.

Eyewitnesses unanimously reported that over 50,000 persons from all opposition sectors participated in the march held in Santiago on Tuesday, the first day of the sixth national protest. They added that there had never been such a massive march since the ousting of Socialist President Salvador Allende's administration by the military regime 10 years ago.

However, MDP leaders stated that over 100,000 people participated in the march organized by the National Development Project (PRODEN). The PRODEN is made up of rightists of the dissolved National Party, Christian Democrats, Radicals, Social Democrats and members of the Unitary Democratic Command, which is in turn made up of students, women and workers.

PRODEN leader Jorge Lavandero stated today that the march held in Santiago, which was "organized in a matter of hours and was not previously advertised, as well as the marches held in Valparaiso, Concepcion, Temuco and Punta Arenas, exceeded the expectations of the opposition."

Lavandero, who is also a member of the Christian Democratic Party, added that "this shows the people are willing to follow those leaders who are capable of guiding them in their struggle to restore democracy."

In a communique, the MDP urged the people to continue in an orderly and disciplined way with the sixth national protest under the slogans "Pinochet Get Out" and "Democracy Now."

INTERIOR MINISTER'S REACTIONS TO PROTEST ACTIONS

Dialogue With AD Still On

PY121611 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 11 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean Interior Minster Sergio Onofre Jarpa said today that the dialogue with political parties has not broken and that it will cotninue with both the Democratic Alliance [AD] and other democratic sectors.

The interior minister also referred to the already announced communist subversive plan by noting that the demonstrations held in the past few days "have all ben called by the Communist Party, which proves that we were right when we said that democratic sectors are being used by the communists."

Cites Leftist Influences

PY122105 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has stated that the government is concerned over the leading role that the extreme left is playing within sectors which purport to be democratic.

Asked about the anti-government march held at the intersection of O'Higgins Avenue and General Velazquez Street, the interior minister said: [Begin recording] During the march organized by the PRODEN [National Development Project], it was clearly seen that some sectors that purport to be democratic are allied with the Communist Party. These people were seen together during the march. Moreover, the march had the same characteristics of the traditional marches organized by the extreme left. We are very much concerned over the leading role being played by the extreme left and by Marxism within these sectors, the actions of which do not live up to their expressed decision to promote a democratic solution. [end recording]

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa then referred to some demonstrations held in the interior part of the country. [Begin recording] Some demonstrations were held in the interior part of the country. In Valparaiso, approximately 100 students of Santa Maria University obstructed traffic for some time. Then approximately 300 people, most of whom were secondary students, promoted disorder and burned heaps of rubbish which were awaiting removal by municipal trash trucks. This occurred along (Pedro Muarne) Avenue between Victoria and O'Higgins Squares.

In Concepcion, approximately 300 university students and other people participated in another demonstration. [end recording]

As regards the people who were injured on Tuesday night, the interior minister said that the authors of such aggressions have not yet been identified. [Begin recording] Unfortunately, approximately 10 people were wounded, including some with firearms. Some people who were travelling in their cars were detained and others were shot in their legs. In general, there were some aggressions but we have not identified their authors yet. We assume that the aggressions were carried out by groups which seek to promote violence. However, there were no massive protests as in the past but rather sporadic and isolated actions. [end recording]

The interior minister said that these actions were carried out by civilian commandos who seek to promote violence and crime.

HAVANA REPORTS ON ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS

FL121322 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile -- The Chilean police charged a column of approximately 40,000 persons that was marching toward the downtown area of that capital. This march was part of the 6th Day of National Protest and the people in the column were demanding democracy now. Other incidents and student demonstrations, including the sabotage against railway services and the electricity network, were the characteristics of the first of three days of antigovernment mobilization called for by the opposition Popular Democratic Movement.

The police of Pinochet's regime attacked the crowds of demonstrators with tear gas bombs and the demonstrators answered by throwing stones and rocks. Up to the present time, only one person has reportedly been injured, but it is believed that there are a larger number of casualties and that arrests have been made.

Prior to the above-mentioned incidents, the demonstrators had participated in a public demonstration along the well-known O'Higgins Ave, where they had expressed their repudiation of Pinochet's regime and had demanded an immediate return to democracy.

Further Havana Report

PA122014 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] At least four persons were injured by gun shots, one of them seriously, when unidentified individuals attacked a protest demonstration in Santa Corina against the Chilean fascist government.

According to the newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the youth Silvia Orellano Pino was shot in the head, and her condition is serious. The other persons injured are Sezuca Hinojosa, Monica Lopez, and Ivan Sandoval. The Santa Corina demonstration is part of the sixth national protest campaign against the Augusto Pinochet fascist regime, which began yesterday with a massive demonstration in Santiago under the slogan: Bread, Work, Justice, and Liberty.

At the demonstration, considered the most imposing and belligerent since the bloody fascist coup in 1973, Faviola Letelier, sister of slain former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, pointed out that all of Chile is standing up to recover its liberty; and Jorge Lavandero, president of the Democratic Unitary Command [Comando Unitario Democratico], pointed out that as of today the struggle should continue every day.

Press dispatches state that several demonstrators were injured or arrested when the police attacked the crowd with tear gas, as it tried to move toward the center of Santiago. Marches and protest meetings were also held in Valparaiso, Concepcion, Temuco, Punta Arenas, and other Chilean cities to demand a prompt return to democracy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES JOINT MANEUVERS WITH UK

PY121746 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Today the Chilean Foreign Ministry categorically denied that the Chilean and British Navies are carrying out joint maneuvers near the southern Dawson Island as was stated by press reports.

The press agency report quotes an article published by the newspaper LA PRENSA of Buenos Aires reporting on Chilean-UK joint maneuvers. The report points out that the maneuvers are being carried out by war vessels of those two countries in the Strait of Magellan and that they are carried out periodically.

Jaime Lagos, director general of the Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy department stated that this is absolutely not true and it is not the first time that the Council of Hemispheric Affairs, headquartered in Washington, spreads similar tales. He added that in our opinion it is a rumor spread by that institution, which is interested in spoiling the Chilean-Argentine relationship. He also pointed out that the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires has also denied those statements made by LA PRENSA.

MINISTRY OBJECTS TO ANTARCTIC TREATY MODIFICATION

PY120109 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp C 1, C 2

[Excerpt] Sources at the special policy department of the Foreign Ministry stated yesterday that "Chile objects and will continue to object to the modification of the Antarctic treaty." The sources made this statement when asked about the proposal made by Malaysia at the UN General Assembly that the Antarctic region become mankind's common patrimony.

The sources explained that the Antarctic treaty, which was signed in 1959 and implemented in 1961, provides that it can be reviewed 30 years after its implementation, which would be in 1991.

They said that "Chile and the other signatory countries object to modifications, such as the one being proposed at the United Nations, because it would mean altering the Antarctic system."

The sources explained that the refusal to modify the treaty stems from the fact that the treaty has benefitted mankind. "The treaty has guaranteed peace, prevented confrontations and banned military activities and nuclear tests in the Antarctic region," the sources added.

After emphasizing the benefits of the treaty, the sources said that it is open to international cooperation. "It is not a closed treaty, but rather open to any state that wants to participate in it, along with the 16 signatory countries," the sources said.

The sources also said that any country that wants to join the treaty must carry out a number of scientific activities in the Antarctic, adding that this is difficult and expensive because the Antarctic region is geographically isolated.

COURT REMITS SENTENCES FOR MIR COLLABORATORS

PY101629 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p C 7

[Excerpts] The military court has sentenced Paz Luxoro Vicencio, Fanny Ayala Valenzuela, and Victoria Maria Odano to 2 years in prison for "collaborating" with the armed branch of the outlawed "MIR" (Movement of the Revolutionary Left). This sentence was then remitted by the court. The above-mentioned women, who were detained in June 1982, will be released sometime today their lawyers report. The women will be under the surveillance of the Parole Board for 2 years. Following the court's judgment, Patricia Garzo Norambuena left the penitentiary where she was being held.

M-19 LEADER SETS CONDITIONS FOR PEACE

PA122135 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (AFP) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) today declared that the nationalization of Colombia's natural resources and the attainment of social justice are necessary conditions for the conclusion of a peace pact with Belisario Betancur's government.

Gustavo Arias Londono, also known as "Boris," who is fifth in the movement's chain of command, said this today on the RCN radio network from the jungles of southern Caqueta Province. "Unless nickel, oil, and carbon are nationalized, and the Colombian people's problems are solved, any peace effort is simply a dialogue among the deaf," Arias Londono stressed.

The guerrilla leader, who commands the M-19's Southern Front column in Caqueta, warned that the group will not lay down its weapons as long as grave social problems continue to affect the Colombian people.

"A first step toward peace would be Betancur's nationalization of Colombia's natural resources, but he has said nothing about that," Boris told RCN, adding that if this position is maintained, the dialogue will certainly fail.

Once mentioned as the successor to the deceased M-19 founder Jaime Bateman Cayon, who was killed in an airplane accident while flying to Panama on 28 April, Arias Londono said that the achievement of peace is almost an impossibility.

However, he noted, the M-19 is inclined to reach a peace agreement if the conditions needed to solve the workers' problems are created, rather than on the basis of mere promises that are rarely fulfilled.

"We are looking for peace; we want peace. We understand that peace is better than war, but we will neither give in nor lay down our weapons if the social problems that are currently exacerbating the people's conditions continue," Arias Londono said. He said that the dialogue that was held last Saturday in Madrid between President Belisario Betancur and guerrilla commanders Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad was "a step toward the achievement of peace."

"We are the first to applaud this step in the search for peace," Arias Londono told RCN, but he saw the achievement of total social justice for the Colombian people as a prerequisite to an agreement.

He criticized both the hikes in public service rates and the police actions during the recent student disturbances, explaining that as long as this sort of thing happens, the people must protest.

He also demanded solutions to the demands of 180,000 state teachers, who are insisting on the payment of overdue salaries, just solutions for those who are retired, and a proper response to the workers who are demanding wage readjustments.

"Those social situations must be overcome if there is to be peace in Colombia," the guerrilla leader said, warning that as long as they persist, "peace will not be possible. I will continue to wage war."

Havana Notes Reactions to Talks

PA121928 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Colombian 19 April Movement has reiterated its willingness to make peace with the government, and expressed support for the terms of the meeting that two of its leaders, Ivan Marino and Alvaro Fayad, held with President Belisario Betancur in Madrid on Saturday. Colombian Armed Forces Commander General Gustavo Matamoros said that the meeting was positive if it contributes to the country's pacification. The president of the National Peace Commission described the meeting as fruitful. Meanwhile, EL TIEMPO, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Colombia, stressed that a dialogue is a good step toward satisfactory solutions.

ARMY SAYS USSR, NICARAGUA SUPPLY ARMS TO FARC

PA090225 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Oct 83 p 12-a

[Text] Last April, a large clandestine arms shipment consigned to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) arrived in this country, according to reliable military sources, which confirmed that some of these arms were purchased in Ecuador. According to a document seized by the Army, a man identified as Roberto Florez, "Juan Perez," reported that the FARC had received a large quantity of weapons in Colon (Panama) from Nicaragua.

The information, an exclusive to EL TIEMPO, revealed that Jaime Leon Echavarria Piedrahita was arrested while engaging in reconnaissance to establish a route to transport weapons coming from the USSR. Echavarria Piedrahita insisted that another member, Juan Bernabe, was currently in that country negotiating arms purchases for the FARC-EP [EP is not further expanded].

It has been learned that the FARC has created a "cadet school" to train the most outstanding guerrillas to act as future front leaders in indoctrination, training, and recruiting tasks. This past March, Luis Carlos Leal and Omar Munoz Montanez, both graduates of the Patricio Lumumba University of Moscow, worked as professors in the Holanda Agricultural School on the road leading to Granada, in Meta Department, while also engaging in political activities to create support groups for the fronts.

Another center to train future guerrillas, known as the "Feliciano Pacho Choncota Totumita School," is currently operating in the jurisdiction of Cartagena del Chaira, in Caqueta Department. Each front has a training center run by a leader. It has been noted that FARC has ordered further infiltration operations in the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy.

It was also reported on 17 March that FARC had held its first talks with various armed groups and that there has been a good understanding, particularly with the ELN [Army of National Liberation] and the M-19 [19 April Movement].

The document seized by the Army revealed that it was learned on 18 May that the Soviet Union supplied the Colombian Youth [Juventud Colombiana -- JUCO] with 2.5 million pesos in aid, which was used to purchase the following arms from the Rio Frio de Tulcan store (Ecuador): 40 Astra revolvers, 40 Smith and Wesson revolvers, 50 9-mm Browning pistols, 50 9-mm Smith and Wesson pistols, and 20 submachineguns. The shipment was supposed to arrive at the center on 14 September to be stored in a house in the Bravo Paez neighborhood of Bogota.

The FARC recently created 10 additional fronts. During questioning, Elias Meza Cortes, a member of the urban network of the FARC's 12th front, revealed that 150 men from the 13th front split off from that group to create the 20th front with Puente Nacional, Sogamoso, Sabana de Torres, and their environs as its area of operations. The secretary of the 23d front actually sent a letter to the governor of Santander confirming the creation of that front.

The FARC finance committee, according to military spokesmen from the Pasto, San Vicente del Caguan, Huila, and Caqueta sectors, agreed to readjust the quotas demanded from coca producers and traffickers operating in Meta Department, in order to refinance its budget. The amount agreed upon was 50,000 pesos per cultivated hectare and 45,000 per processed kilogram, as a basic requisite for permission to operate freely. Rigoberto Lozano Perdomo, "Joselo," was commissioned in Cartagena del Chaira, Caqueta Department, as direct controller of the drug traffic in that area, with authorization to make the corresponding collections.

The FARC plans to create a 15,000-man army, as a first step, in the next 4 years. The second phase involves consolidating that army with 40,000 men and concentrating them in the Eastern Ranges, to block the main access routes to Bogota, and, at the same time, to "liberate" the richer farming areas, beginning in Caqueta, Meta, and Narino. Military sources claim that several countries have already offered their support for this plan.

FOUR FARC REBELS KILLED IN THWARTED AMBUSH

PA122235 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Four guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed a few hours ago in a thwarted ambush on a National Army patrol. An official Defense Ministry spokesman has reported that military troops were ambushed by a FARC column in the area of Alto El Mochal, between the municipalities of Topaidi and Yacopi. Four rebels, including Jairo Pena, were killed in the ensuing clash. The army seized rifles, U.S.-made fragmentation grenades, three sets of field equipment, and one first aid kit.

ECOPETROL PRESIDENT ON OIL RESERVES, PRODUCTION

PA121742 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Report by Roberto Mayano]

[Text] Bogota -- ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] President Rodolfo Segovia Salas has once again denied that Colombia will be self-sufficient in oil supplies during this decade. He added that in order for this to happen, the country would have to invest more than $3 billion. Segovia Salas said that at present Colombia has reserves of 660 million barrels, which will be exhausted in the next 11 or 12 years if no new oil wells are discovered. Therefore, he added, the government has outlined a clear policy to intensify exploration for hydrocarbons. Segovia Salas noted that in order for the country to be self-sufficient in oil supplies, the country will have to produce at least 950 million [word indistinct] barrels from this year to 1990, which would require investments of more than $3 billion. Segovia Salas said that ECOPETROL will intensify its exploratory programs in regions where the risk is low; in other words, in regions where petroleum has been previously found, such as in the eastern plains, Putumayo, the middle Magdalena region, and Tibu.

ANTARCTIC INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ASSERTS RIGHTS

PY071626 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Peru has rights to an Antarctic sector under the Uti Possidetis principle and the Tordesillas Treaty, which give our country grounds for making that territorial claim, the director of the Peruvian Antarctic Studies Institute, Luis (Filches Laga) has asserted. The following are his comments:

[Begin recording] [Filches Laga] Peru's Antarctic claim is basically supported by the projection of geographic lines. In this regard, the Peruvian Antarctic Studies Institute, which I direct at the [name indistinct] National University, has delineated a geographical sector lying between 84 and 90 degrees west longitude, encompassing 600,000 sq kms, which are to be used as sites for scientific and technological research to be carried out in Antarctica. Peru's rights date back to colonial times by virtue of the Uti Possidetis de Jure, a bull of Pope Alexander VI, and the Tordesillas Treaty. We have geodetic, geographic, glaciological, juridical, fishing, maritime, climatological, and meteorological ties to Antarctica.

[Question] Which institutions will have to accept these arguments for our territorial right to be recognized?

[Answer] What the Peruvian Antarctic Studies Institute is doing is to create a consciousness in the country on our Antarctic rights. As for recognition of our territorial claim, the question will have to be channeled through the Foreign Ministry, the Armed Forces, and Congress, which are the institutions that are called upon to be responsive to the consciousness the Institute is trying to develop in the country. [end recording]

AREQUIPA STUDENTS PROTEST; POLICE USE TEAR GAS

PY102011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Oct (EFE) -- One university student was seriously wounded and more than 100 were arrested in confrontations between the Peruvian police and students in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima.

Students from the Universities of San Martin and Santa Maria demonstrated in the streets of Arequipa to protest bus fare hikes and the high cost of living.

Today, the local press reported that the students blocked traffic and that the police had to use tear gas to break up the demonstrations. Student Howe Zea, who was hit by a tear gas grenade, which fractured his skull, is in serious condition.

TERRORISTS KILL TWO POLICEMEN IN AYACUCHO

PY130118 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Ayacucho, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Military authorities have reported that today a terrorist group riddled with bullets two policemen who were guarding a power station in downtown Ayacucho, located southeast of Lima.

The military authorities added that the extremist command was made up of five or six people who shot at the policemen from a car. One of the policemen died instantly and the other a few hours later.

ARMED FORCES READY TO WORK TOWARD ELECTIONS

PY121702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Oct (AFP) -- In a context of social frustration caused by the serious economic crisis the country is experiencing, the Uruguayan Armed Forces have expressed their willingness to resume the institutional dialogue and to hold general elections in November 1984.

Through their top-ranking spokesman, Army Commander Boscan Hontouk, the Uruguayan Armed Forces also denied any disagreements within the Armed Forces. According to rumors, the Armed Forces are divided into those who support the continuation of the present government [continuistas], professional officers [profesionalistas] and impartial officers [indecisos].

Lieutenant General Boscan Hontouk noted that the Armed Forces and the government are committed to achieving the institutionalization of the country and to restoring the traditional democratic system that has prevailed in Uruguay.

GOVERNMENT SILENT ON OPPOSITION LEADER'S REMARKS

PY121808 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 11 Oct (AFP) -- A very strict air of secrecy both in civilian and military circles has surrounded the statement made by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the opposition National or Blanco Party, who stated yesterday in Spain that he is no longer willing to spend any more Christmases, beyond the next, outside Uruguay.

It is normal -- though more intensively since 2 August -- that authorities refuse to make the slightest comment on political issues, especially those related to the exiled former presidential candidate, who is officially labeled a subversive and is wanted by the military court on the charge of being tied to the Tupamaros guerrillas.

HAVANA REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH COMMUNIST LEADER

PA122235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview with Leopoldo Brueras, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, PCU, by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Pirez] What is your opinion regarding your country's political situation?

[Brueras] I would say that the first and most salient point at the present time is the people's unity -- their participation in protests against the dictatorship, their demand for an end to the dictatorship, and their call for a new democratic era in Uruguay. I am saying this because of a very specific fact: The 1 May event, which witnessed the gathering of a big crowd [words indistinct], the workers' platform of that day; the firmness of their demand for amnesty, democracy, and, of course, salary increases; and the 25 August and 25 September demonstrations all confirm that the Uruguayan people have reached an agreement. This agreement became evident in the call issued by the various political forces for people to protest by turning off their lights and banging on pots and pans on 25 August and 25 September.

In other words, this shows popular cohesion and fighting ability, as also demonstrated by such activities as the youths' 27 June effort, the hunger strike, and the large student and popular demonstration of 25 June, when those who participated demanded democratic education, democracy, and the release of political prisoners. The people are participating firmly.

Based on all these signs, it can be said that there is a basic understanding among Uruguay's political forces. I must certainly highlight the marked effort that our Broad Front is making in this direction. We are very happy to see the positive elements that are arising from an agreement to confront a dictatorship that is proud and will never leave office.

The second point is the agreement among all democratic forces. We all want this agreement to progress. The third point is the existence of a dictatorship that does not want to leave office, or that, if it does leave, wants a democracy guarded by the military officers.

The government issued a decree banning political activities on 2 August. Is this the prologue to a new regression in the country's political life? We must ask that question. However, there will always be firm people to respond. We can attest to this, because there have been further political activities since this decree was issued. Do they want to blackmail the Uruguayan political forces? We also have the right to ask that question. But I understand that there is a firm trend toward voicing what the people want: democracy, but as it should be -- pluralist and with broad popular participation.

The dictatorship closed the newspaper AQUI, and closed OPINAR for another month; it has just adopted measures against Eladio [surname indistinct], leader of the National Party. It also adopted measures against those who have participated in demonstrations. All this led to the belief that the dictatorship won't let go, as the Uruguayans say. But I feel that the people [words indistinct] and an understanding among political forces is the major concern at the present time.

[Martinez Pirez] When you talk about the dictatorship, are you referring to a monolithic regime, or do you think there are divisions within the Uruguayan Government?

[Brueras] I would not say categorically that there are divisions. [Words indistinct] There is a new reality. The people are exerting pressures. These are pressures from all political forces. What has the dictatorship done? It has led Uruguay to disaster. There is a social and economic disaster in the country. Everyone knows that, from the workers to the large cattle ranch owners. [Words indistinct] I don't think the government is that monolithic. However, even if the regime is monolithic now, it won't be that way tomorrow. I don't want to judge this matter or offer much encouragement, but what I believe [words indistinct].

SEPULVEDA ADDRESSES UN AS HEAD OF GROUP OF 77

PA130040 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Oct 83 pp 1-A, 10-A

[By EXCELSOIR correspondent Fernando Meraz]

[Excerpts] United Nations, 7 Oct -- For most of the developed and developing nations, 1983 "will be a year of stagnation and regression, unemployment and inflation, shrinking world trade and increased protectionism, greater inequities in payments, and inequitable increases in and a disproportionate distribution of debts," Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said here today.

Upon taking office as president of the Group of 77, a post to which Mexico was elected this year by a majority vote of the 126 member nations, Sepulveda said that "this year the inverse transfer of resources will reach unprecedented levels, mainly because of interest payments on debts that the poorer nations will make." He demanded of the world community "a new policy of long-term structural readjustment."

Speaking before the foreign ministers of the most powerful bloc of developing nations, the Mexican official said that together with unsustainable growth in debt servicing, "there has been a gradual paralysis of the flow of funds to promote development and the essential imports each country requires. This slows downs economic growth and prolongs the negative spiral in growth, employment, and trade rates." Sepulveda called for all nations affected by this situation to act jointly to "eliminate protectionist barriers and promote the transfer of funds to developing nations."

In the name of the Mexican Government, Sepulveda called for Latin American regional cooperation and solidarity of the nations of the area, saying: "Mexico, like other developing nations, cannot allow readjustment measures to be translated into a continued economic recession and a regression in the people's standards of living."

He cited the crisis in Central America as a clear example of what is taking place in the Latin American Continent: "Despite political confrontations, the deep causes of which are dependence and economic deterioration, the countries of the area have persevered in their effort toward integration. It is indispensable that as a complement to the political efforts being made by the Contadora Group, efforts of cooperation for development be carried out with the effective support of the international community," Sepulveda said.

Sepulveda also mentioned the Group of 77 specifically and said that "one of the great challenges of this 38th session is the launching of global negotiations for a new international economic order. The support most nations have expressed for this process must be transformed into deeds. We have listened to statements from nations from the North, South, East, and West confirming the obvious importance of this major goal of the Group of 77. Our new two-phase tactical approach must eliminate the pretexts of silence and refusal disguised as a false sense of timing," he concluded.

PEMEX REPORTS ON PROVEN OIL, GAS RESERVES

FL121925 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2025 11 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- With [proved oil and gas reserves of] more than 72 billion barrels, Mexico holds fourth place among the world's oil powers, which will permit it to exploit its reserves during the coming 50 years, according to a long Pemex report.

Pemex states that the reserves consist of the following: 48,084,000,000 barrels of crude, 8,915,000,000 barrels of liquid gas, and 15,009,000,000 barrels of liquid hydrocarbons equivalent to 75.3 million [as received] cubic feet of proved gas reserves. These data agree with the figure of 72 billion barrels of liquid hydrocarbons given yesterday as proved reserves by Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta to international experts attending a work meeting organized by FORTUNE magazine.

Reports received today from Pemex state that the discovery of additional fields, principally in the areas known as Sonda de Campeche and Mesozoico Chiapas-Tabasco, both located in southern Mexico, generally compensated for the production of hydrocarbons from 1981 to date.

The quantification of hydrocarbon reserves is subject to periodic adjustments, because, during the development and exploitation of the fields, more and more advanced methods of evaluation are applied. The adjustments may be downward or upward, as in the case of the Gulf of Sabinas and the Canterell complex, respectively.

With the methods of quantification available in September 1980, the reserves of the Gulf of Sabinas were estimated at 3,582,400,000 cubic feet. Later, with the drilling of new wells, additional information was obtained that led to the modification of the above figure so that it corresponded with the real reserves of the fields and the wells. In this way, the reserves of the Gulf of Sabinas were reduced from 3,582,400,000 to 1,115, 1,115,600,000 cubic feet.

In the case of the Cantrell complex, located on the Gulf of Mexico and constituting the most important field in the nation, exactly the contrary occurred, Pemex stressed. From information obtained in mid-1979, the field appeared to be large; nevertheless, the development and production of this field greatly exceeded the original estimates. In this manner, the proved reserves were increased as new information became available. At present, the Cantrell complex has total proved reserves of 17,672,000,000 barrels of liquid hydrocarbons, which represent an increase of 12,416,000,000 barrels over the initial estimate.

Quadruples Crude Sales to Canada

FL122031 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The state enterprise Mexican Petroleum, Pemex, has announced that today it renewed its contract to deliver 44,000 barrels of crude oil daily to Petro-Canada.

The first contract between Pemex and Petro-Canada for the sale of crude oil was signed on 17 August 1980 for a total of 10,000 barrels daily. The new amount agreed to does not affect in any way the amount of exports of Mexican crude, according to the announcement.

At the meeting between Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta and the president of Petro-Canada, William West, also present were the Pemex assistant trade director, Donancio Tameza; the coordinator for foreign trade, Adrian Lajous Vargas; and the general director for foreign promotion, Robertyo Osegueda Villasenor.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE FLARES IN CHIHUAHUA ELECTIONS

FL111259 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0422 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Chihuahua, Oct 10 (NOTIMEX) -- The Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] has energetically reproved and condemned the violent incidents that took place in the municipality of Namiquipa, Chihuahua.

The condemnation stems from the anarchic actions that were plotted and carried out by the Socialist Workers Party (PST) when it tried to impose its candidate, Otzuka Ordonez, as municipal intendent [presidente municipal] by force, thus violating the Constitution and the electoral laws.

Roberto Madrazo Pintado, the PRI's general delegate for the National Executive Committee [CEN] in the area, made this statement and added that PST leaders instigated the incident in a deceitful way because they knew that they were violating the law with the intention of creating a conflict with inherent consequences. This type of conduct is a violation of the law and shows a complete lack of responsibility, because the incident deliberately exposed the militants to violence.

The CEN's representative noted that the aggression perpetrated by the PST, which reached the extreme of attacking police and firing against the militants, had the objectives of causing victims, as can be observed by the way the incident developed. The PST leaders did not hesitate to endanger citizens to provoke a conflict which would benefit sectarian interests, Madrazo Pintado stated.

After indicating that it is neither legal nor democratic to use preconceived violence to create focal points of anarchic tension, he stated that within a legal government such as our political arguments must never be replaced by manipulation or by endangering the people and breaking the law.

The party's general delegate then reported that after calm had returned, Professor Guadalupe Valles was installed as Namiquipa's municipal intendent. There were approximately 1,500 PRI members at the ceremony, which was presided over by a personal representative of the state's constitutional governor.

Finally, Madrazo Pintado said that the PRI demands that the competent authorities investigate and clear up the incident and that those who are found responsible be brought to trial and punished with all the law's rigor.

BRIEFS

PEMEX PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Pemex has released its production figures for January-June 1983. Average production was 2,600,000 barrels of crude a day and 4,100,000 cubic feet of gas a day. Crude exports did not exceed 1,500,000 barrels a day although significant amounts of petrochemical products have also been exported. These sales totalled $8 billion. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 8 PA]

GOLD DISCOVERY -- Guadalajara, Jalisco -- Jose Luis Lee Moreno, an adviser to the Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry's Mineral Resources Council, has announced that rich and extensive veins of good quality gold have been discovered in a 300-square-km area in the regions of Ameca and Mascota, in the state of Jalisco. The official said that development of the deposit, located in the El Bargueno region, in Ameca municipality, will place Jalisco at the forefront of Mexico's mining activity. Moreno added that a pilot facility is already in operation at that site and is expected to begin processing pure gold in June 1984. He reported that Mexico produced 6,104 tons of gold in 1982 and occupied first place in world production of silver with a total of 550,521 tons of that metal. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Oct 83 PA]

MINISTERS COMMENT ON KISSINGER COMMISSION VISIT

De Diego on 'Medium-Term' Program

PA121454 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview with Panamanian Presidency Minister Mario de Diego by an unidentified reporter at the Marriott Hotel in Panama City, "early this morning" -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Minister, the general idea was that Panama requested money from the United States to solve the country's internal problems. What was the actual reply of Kissinger's commision to the Panamanian Government's economic request?

[De Diego] The program they will present is -- as Dr Kissinger has said -- a medium-term program. However, we told him it is necessary to close the gap from the present time until their programs start. Meanwhile, we do not ask for money; we ask them to heed the just demands and aspirations that Panama has always presented. We simply demanded just treatment of our aspirations, which will allow us to develop what we have.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, you spoke about a medium-term program, and when you say a medium-term program for the Panamanian Government, what do you mean exactly?

[De Diego] Medium-term program means it will start in 2 or 3 years. That is what medium-term means. Our own development program, which is about to be completed, envisages the actions to be taken as of 1985. In the interim, we are trying to adopt measures that will carry us in a stable way until that date. Part of this is the financial program that we have explained. One of its most important components is the financial package we just completed. It should provide us with financial stability until the end of 1984.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, did Panama present the situation concerning its external debt? What exactly was the Kissinger commission's reply to this request by the Panamanian group?

[De Diego] They asked us what our situation was concerning the external debt -- which they termed relatively high -- and we told them we had absolutely no fear or concern regarding our external debt. Panama is a country that has never failed to meet its commitments, and it has no intention of doing so in the future. The debt we have, even if it is somewhat high, at least represents the cost in dollars -- as President de la Espriella has said -- that we are willing to pay, instead of paying with lives.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, one last question: In your opinion, what is the most immediate thing that Panama should receive as a result of the Kissinger commission's visit to Panama?

[De Diego] As I told you, we presented some of our aspirations which can result in immediate action, including Panama's participation in the Caribbean Basin initiative. We are looking forward to the benefits of exporting Panamanian products duty-free to the United States. This might be possible as of 1 January 1984, thus opening the U.S. market to our products.

Hoffman 'Optimistic'

PA121924 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Statement by Panamanian Commerce and Industries Minister Carlos Hoffman on 11 October; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] We are very optimistic. The Panamanian Government, through its negotiating team, explained our country's true economic situation to Mr Kissinger. In addition, we established that our country's conditions are very different from those of the rest of Central America. We are experiencing a stage of economic deterioration, but at a preventable level. I think Mr Kissinger understood it that way.

The solutions that apply to us do not necessarily apply to the rest of Central America. Our monetary system does not permit the same type of response. I can tell you that tne results of the visit were good, because they understood us correctly. Based on the questions asked, and the given situation, we are very pleased.

HAVANA ON KISSINGER-DE LA ESPRIELLA MEETING

PA121932 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Henry Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission for Latin America, met in Panama City with President Ricardo de la Espriella and representatives of Panamanian social and political sectors. Kissinger also met with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard.

In his talks with Kissinger, De la Espriella described the country's current economic and financial situation, and reported on the measures adopted by the government to ease the crisis in that area.

PARTY LEADER DEMANDS DEFENSE FORCES LAW REVISION

PA130150 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Oct 83 pp a-1, a-14

[Telegrams sent by Olimpo Saez, president of the Popular Nationalist Party, to President Ricardo de la Espriella and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces, in Panama City; no dates given]

[Text] Ricardo de la Espriella
Palace of the Herons [Presidential Palace]

Revision of Defense Forces law necessary, as requested by General Noriega. Broad commission must be formed to make recommendations purging text of ominous gaps leaving room for excessive power, abuse of republican institutions.

Olimpo A. Saez M.

General Manuel A. Noriega
Central Headquarters

Letter to president requesting revision of Panama Defense Forces Law confirms criticism of hastiness of approval and ratification. Your attitude must be welcomed as attempt to promote peaceful coexistence on path toward democratization pursued by National Guard since July 1982.

Olimpo A. Saez

COSTA RICA

MONGE COMMENTS ON KISSINGER COMMISSION'S VISIT

PA130312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said that the members of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, called the Kissinger Commission, left Costa Rica very well informed about the country's internal problems, as well as about the problems of Central America and the Caribbean in general. President Monge made this statement while commenting on the results of the talks held with the Kissinger Commission during its 24-hour stay in Costa Rica. The Costa Rican president added that inadequate information can no longer be a reason for the lack of decisions or recommendations of benefit to the country. Monge said that the Kissinger Commission was highly impressed with the country's general attitude toward local and Central American problems, and that it was pleased with the opportunity to speak both with the government and with other political groups and sectors.

As for the results of the Kissinger Commission's work, President Monge said that Costa Rica must now wait for all of the information to be processed and for recommendations to be made by the various U.S. Government organizations. Once this commission has gathered information from all of the area's countries, it will draft a report that will be presented to U.S. President Ronald Reagan no later than the third week of January 1984. The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate should receive the report in February for final approval.

FOREIGN MINISTER VOLIO DEPARTS FOR UN 12 OCTOBER

PA121554 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[William Cespedes interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez on 12 October at the Juan Santamaria International Airport -- live]

[Excerpt] [William Cespedes] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez will travel to the UN to explain Costa Rica's situation at the international level. He will also present Costa Rica's position and restate its traditional policy of democratic alignment. He is further expected to oppose the Nicaraguan bid to have the Central American conflict discussed by the United Nations, because he feels that this conflict should be resolved by the Central Americans themselves through Central American solutions. This is the Costa Rican position, which fully supports the views and efforts of the Contadora Group. Costa Rica has been involved in all these initiatives at the regional level.

Don Fernando, can you comment on your efforts at the United Nations?

[Volio] I will participate in the UN General Assembly debate on the 14th. My speech will center on a profile of Costa Rica, what it does during times of peace, and why it needs faith.

[Cespedes] Nicaragua has proposed that the Central American situation be discussed at the United Nations. Will you touch on this subject?

[Volio] Possibly, it is both a grave error and an obstacle to the efforts of the Contadora Group.

HAVANA, MANAGUA NOTE OPPOSITION TO ARDE PRESENCE

Security Minister Comments

PA090253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has said in San Jose that it is time to demand that the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, led by the traitor Eden Pastora, stop its activities on Costa Rican soil, which are in violation of Costa Rican sovereignty and threaten the country's stability.

In an interview granted to Radio Monumental, Solano pointed out that ARDE -- the acronym for the organization headed by Pastora -- seriously jeopardizes the neutrality principle promoted by President Luis Alberto Monge.

Solano also confirmed that there will be an investigation into the Nicaraguan charge that another counterrevolutionary attack on the Penas Blancas customs post is being planned.

Meanwhile, Deputy Sergio Erick Ardon Ramirez from the People's Revolutionary Movement has said in San Jose that ranking Costa Rican political and military officials are being paid to collaborate with ARDE groups. He stated that the general headquarters of that anti-Nicaraguan organization is located near the U.S. Embassy, in a suburb of San Jose.

PVP Leader Interviewed

PA112032 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Due to the tolerance of the Costa Rican deputy government minister, the cooperation of Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, and the CIA in the background, Costa Rica has become a base of operations for traitor Eden Pastora, according to Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party [PVP]. Mora Valverde made this statement in reply to a question from a Voice of Nicaragua reporter.

[Begin Mora Valverde recording] Yes, the answer to your question can be found in the long article I wrote for LA NACION, which has already been widely commented upon. Due to that article, I am currently considered a traitor to the country, as has been proclaimed by certain radio stations and by Jose Figueres.

In the article, I reveal that through the tolerance of the deputy government minister, the cooperation of Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, and with the CIA and the U.S. Embassy in the background, Costa Rica has practically become a base of operations for Pastora. It is true that the station you mentioned [not further identified] had been taken away from Pastora, but the deputy minister ordered it returned to him. Pastora has apparently installed it on a farm somewhere in Guanacaste Province. The government is certainly aware of this.

I disclosed the names of camps under Pastora's command near the Nicaraguan border. In fact, according to information I have, there are approximately 40 other camps throughout the country.

Naturally, this has already elicited strong reactions from certain groups which either sympathize with Nicaragua or oppose any toleration of Pastora's activities within the country. Such opposition is based on the fact that Pastora's operations may spark an armed action against Costa Rica. Those who speak against him want peace, and they fully support President Monge's policy of neutrality. [end recording]

Havana on PVP Leader

PA121933 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party, has described Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio and Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon as barefaced and impudent instruments of the U.S. Embassy. He stressed that a difficult and complex situation exists in his country because there are certain personalities within President Luis Alberto Monge's government who are linked to counterrevolutionary Eden Pastora owing to U.S. pressure.

Mora Valverde said that the CIA exerts this pressure, and recalled that a new U.S. ambassador arrived in San Jose recently because, apparently, the previous one did not act with the efficiency and forcefulness Ronald Reagan wanted him to use in his relations with the Costa Rican foreign minister. The communist leader emphasized that the old U.S. plan against Nicaragua calls for Costa Rica to pretend to become the victim of a Nicaraguan aggression, in order to ask for the assistance of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS KISSINGER ON ARRIVAL

PA121559 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1540 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The U.S. Bipartisan Commission, headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, arrived here shortly before 0900 (1500 GMT). Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, and other U.S. Embassy officials greeted the delegation at the Ilopango military airport.

Upon his arrival amid special security measures, Kissinger said he was very pleased to be in El Salvador, "a country in the front line of the struggle for liberty, justice, and democracy, and against totalitarian oppression."

FMLN Radio Scores Visit

PA121644 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] [Monitored in progress] The sinister mind that tried to subject that nation belonged to Henry Kissinger. That same Kissinger is coming to El Salvador and Central America; he is beating on war drums to [words indistinct].

Escorted by his warships, the scheming Kissinger is coming here to encourage such intransigent positions as that of Alvaro Magana who, to protect (?the interests of the oligarchy and imperialism), is willing to continue an all-out war, thus making the people bear the burden of the economic crisis until they die of hunger.

[Words indistinct] Kissinger has come to provide a political platform for the direct military intervention being prepared by U.S. warmongers under the cover of CONDECA.

The same old theories of the impudent Kissinger, obsessed by war, view our people's [words indistinct] presence of international communism and are aimed at making a battlefield out of El Salvador and Central America.

Kissinger wants Central America to become a battlefield where the United States will wind up with absolute power in the economic, military, and political spheres [words indistinct] trampling our people's will.

Kissinger seeks to impose the will of imperialism on peoples devastated by war. Kissinger has not come here to contribute to the search for a dialogue which might lead to peace in El Salvador. His miserable economic offers are nothing more than imperialist blackmail and a plot against our people's independence.

Let's show our opposition to Kissinger's presence in Central America. We demand an end to the military aid to Magana's regime. We demand the withdrawal of military advisers and imperialist war bases from our Central American territory. We urge the people to fight for a government of broad participation that will guarantee our country's independence and sovereignty. Yankee aggressor, get out of El Salvador! Yankee aggressor, get out of Central America!

FMLN Radio Notes Arrival

PA121935 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Henry Kissinger and Jeane Kirkpatrick will be staying in our country today, in what appears to be the blood wedding of those two high-ranking Reagan Administration officials, both of whom are well known for their antipopular (?political) careers. Dedicated representatives of U.S. militarism, Kissinger and Kirkpatrick have been charged with smoothing out the rough edges in the U.S. Congress by wearing a false democratic mask, behind which they conceal their true intention to militarily intervene both in our country and in Central America.

The bipartisan commission led by Kissinger has come to our country and [passage indistinct].

Havana on Kissinger Trip

PA122208 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Bipartisan Commission on Central America led by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has arrived in El Salvador amid extraordinary security measures. On his arrival at the Ilopango military airport, where he was met by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, Kissinger stressed that El Salvador has moved to the front line in the struggle for freedom, justice, and democracy. Kissinger and his commission previously visited Panama and Costa Rica within a fact-finding tour of Central America, the purpose of which, the commission said, is to seek long-term solutions to the area's problems.

In Costa Rica, Kissinger met with President Luis Alberto Monge, to whom he declard that he would not meet in any country with people who are involved in the guerrilla war. However, a short time later he met in San Jose with Alfonso Robelo, who is one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands operating in Costa Rica.

The former U.S. secretary of state and his commission will stay in El Salvador today, traveling to Guatemala tomorrow and later to Honduras and Nicaragua.

D'AUBUISSON ACCUSES MALDONADO OF ERP TIES

PA130228 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted containing indistinct recording] This is what Major Roberto D'Aubuisson said yesterday when he reiterated his charges against Samuel Maldonado, a leader of the Salvadoran Communal Union, UCS, and of the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, Politburo, of having ties with guerrillas:

D'Aubuisson maintained that Maldonado has ties with the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, and accused him of working for the FMLN and using other UCS leaders as instruments to implement his plans.

The leader of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], who was national security chief during the overthrown regime of General Carlos Humberto Romero, said that Samuel Maldonado began this clandestine activity in 1982, when he was in contact with the ERP.

D'Aubuisson said he has two complete reports on all of Maldonado's activities, citing names, dates, and places. He added that the government and even the U.S. Embassy have had access to this information.

This is what took place yesterday at ARENA headquarters when Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, the party's leader, summoned the national and international press to offer information concerning issues of national interest. He also announced the creation of a committee to support and defend Decree No 207.

Condemns Threats Against Media

PA130301 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0011 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (DPA) -- Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, has condemned actions by the organizations which threatened the country's media. "These actions do not ease the critical situation we are experiencing or the democratization process in the least." He termed these threats "nefarious."

The political leader explained that threats against the media to prevent publication of others' ideas are redolent of a Marxist system. If those making threats claim to be anticommunists, he said, why do they use such Marxist tactics and draft communiques not befitting the country and deterimental to liberty?

Four radio stations have received threats that their owners would be killed if they published propaganda of the Christian Democratic Party, the political party of the trade unions. The radio stations have been forced to suspend their newscasts.

COPREFA REPORTS 157 REBELS KILLED 4 OCTOBER

PA121800 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1605 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 12 October 1983]

[Text] San Vicente -- The peace forces that have been operating in San Vicente since June have dealt a harsh blow to the rebels on the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano. On 4 October, 157 extremists were killed and an unspecified number wounded in the (Paz o Pico) area, located on the western side of the volcano.

The Ramon Belloso Battalion was told that at 0800 a group of extremists had attacked a bus going from Tecoluca to San Vicente. At noon on 4 October, the Army discovered several guerrilla groups that had taken up positions along the road in San Diego, close to the Jiboa sugarmill. The command of the Ramon Belloso Battalion sent a unit to the scene of the incident. The officer in charge of the unit ordered his patrol to advance on that road, and when they arrived at (Cruz Verde) they encountered a group of rebels, who fired at the soldiers, and fighting ensued.

Fifteen minutes later, the number of guerrillas increased. According to estimates, 600 men then attacked en masse. Meanwhile, more troops of the Belloso Battalion arrived on the scene to reinforce the flanks. After a few minutes, many casualities had been inflicted on the guerrillas, who began to flee toward the volcano. Meanwhile, the support weapons of the air force consolidated the Army victory.

Fighting ended at 1600, with a toll of 157 killed and many wounded on the side of the guerrillas, and 3 killed and 15 wounded on the side of the Belloso Battalion. One of the commanding officers said that although the guerrillas had dug trenches and positioned themselves in strategic places, the courage and maneuverability of the troops quickly determined the victory.

The civilians had been evacuated as soon as the fighting began, so there were no casualties among the innocent people. The extremists' action, which consisted of concentrating troops [word indistinct] to attack specific targets in San Vicente Department, shows the low morale and the weakening of rebel forces that seek propaganda victories in the region.

Meanwhile, the peace forces are keeping in contact with all the groups of the region, within the framework of the "Peace and Well-Being for San Vicente" operation, which is protecting the daily work activities of the residents of the area and allowing a return to normality.

PAPER REPORTS REBELS OCCUPY EL TRANSITO

PA120409 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Oct 83 pp 2,9

[Excerpt] San Miguel -- The departments of San Miguel, La Union, and Morazan were virtually isolated from the rest of the country early yesterday morning when the rebels occupied El Transito, a village in San Miguel Department, and stopped traffic after assuming control of the Coastal Highway.

After violent clashes with Army and security corps units, the village fell to the terrorists at 0300.

According to reports, the population fled the village and headed toward Concepcion Batres and San Rafael Oriente to escape the fighting.

Meanwhile, clashes are still continuing at km 118 of the Pan American Highway, and the Armed Forces are using all the battalions that specialize in counterinsurgency warfare, with the support of Air Force planes and helicopters, to continue the operations to expel the terrorists from the zone.

FDR'S UNGO ON U.S., PEACE COMMISSION, CONTADORA

Part I

PA071754 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 21 Sep 83 p 18

[Exclusive interview with Guillermo Ungo, president ot the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, by special correspondent Claudia Serratos Z. -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Managua, 20 September -- "We believe it is important to meet and negotiate with the United States, because it is the main factor affecting our national sovereignty and independence. This external factor has become an internal one, U.S. meddling has internationalized and has become a major element.

Specifically, the problem of intervention, independence, and U.S. national security should not be handled through a debate and a theoretical, general, abstract agreement, but through specific negotiations.

The FMLN and FDR have said publicly and privately that there are aspects which we are willing to discuss in depth with the United States in order to reach agreement on problems such as foreign military bases in our national territory, the guarantee of maritime routes to the United States, an agreement on sources of weapons for a future Salvadoran Government, and levels of arms buildup as related to guaranteeing U.S. national security.

Furthermore, we do not believe we are a threat to U.S. national security, and we would be adopting a blind, stupid, and suicidal attitude if we tried to foment, develop, and deepen a confrontation with the most powerful country in the world. For geopolitical, economic, social, and even historical reasons, we must seek cooperation and not confrontation with the United States.

So this is where we can prove our nonaligned political stance, and we hope the United States will give us this opportunity." The previous statement was made by Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), in an exclusive interview for El DIA.

We interviewed him in Managua, where he met with other FDR-FMLN leaders and with the commanders of the Nicaraguan revolution. The FDR leader gave us a broad view of his parallel talks with Stone and the Peace Commission, and also reviewed the political and military situation in El Salvador and the Central American elements influencing the Salvadoran civil war.

Ungo asserted that "it has been our permanent and constant policy to be willing to hold talks with the U.S. Government, because we consider the United States a major factor in El Salvador's internal life and in the political, economic, and military decisions of the Salvadoran Government. This is a reality we must admit. Therefore, we feel that there are matters to be discussed in order to reach agreement on points that we consider fundamental for us, and which we believe the U.S. Government also considers important for them.

For us, these fundamental points are our national independence and sovereignty, seriously affected by a growing intervention in El Salvador's economic, political, social, and military life. We feel that these fundamental aspects should be discussed and negotiated in order to agree to end this intervention.

On the other hand are the subjects that the U.S. Government feels are vital for U.S. security, which we do not feel should be identified with hegemonic interests in Latin America and El Salvador. However, we do feel that there are subjects that should be discussed and analyzed -- in specific, not general terms -- which have to do with specific internal aspects that would guarantee U.S. security for their part, and our national independence for our part," Ungo stressed.

Positive Contacts With Stone

[Serratos] What is the significance of the meetings between the FDR-FMLN and U.S. Ambassador Stone?

[Ungo] The talks with Richard Stone, special ambassador of the U.S. Government, are a positive advance because, although the events taking place are in line with a political and military strategy to solve the crisis militarily through increased interventionist activities, these talks could point to a different road. They are a positive step by the Reagan administration, even if this step was taken for tactical reasons.

After saying that they were not going to hold talks with us, especially not with the FMLN -- the armed front -- and after demanding that arms be laid down, they have begun talking in the context of a war situation without either side yielding positions. This is an advance.

We have said that the U.S. Government is involved in the conflict. They deny it. We claim to represent important sectors of the Salvadoran people. They deny this. However, we believe that it is political facts and not discussions of terminology that matter.

[Serratos] When do you think there will be another meeting with Stone?

[Ungo] At the moment of our first meeting with Ambassador Stone and his advisers -- a meeting which took place in an atmosphere of honesty, respect, and political realism -- we stated that if what is truly wanted is a significant dialogue leading to a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict, then the dialogue should have continuity. Both sides acknowledged that this is a complex and deep conflict with very deep-rooted structural causes that are becoming increasingly acute, and therefore several meetings would be necessary.

Our side noted that the meetings should not be hasty, but should not be delayed either. We did not agree on that subject. Nevertheless, the two sides stated their decision to maintain communications, as well as their political positions, in a joint communique. No date has been set for the next meeting, but open communication and contact is being maintained with Stone.

[Serratos] Were essential matters discussed in these meetings?

[Ungo] We cannot refer to all the substantial aspects that were discussed, but we can say that we had the opportunity to state our position, its various aspects -- especially those having to do with El Salvador's domestic problems -- and the need for holding talks and reaching agreements with the U.S. Government. It is our opinion that because of principles, necessity, and convenience, we must have friendly relations [with the United States] in the framework of dignity and respect.

Reagan's Two Roads

[Serratos] What is the U.S. position regarding a possible peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict?

[Ungo] We are seeing facts that do not match words. We are seeing that the United States is taking an increasingly militaristic approach to the Salvadoran conflict.

The latest evidence of this was the unusual action of sending a naval fleet transporting an extremely large number of U.S. troops for an undetermined period of time. This action represents a threat, an aggression, blackmail, and pressure.

On the other hand, there are the U.S. statements favoring a political solution and in support of the Contadora Group efforts. So we are seeing an ambivalent positon.

The fact that a meeting with Stone has taken place is a positive factor contrasting with overwhelming evidence of a military approach.

We believe the Reagan administration is engaged in what some U.S. analysts and officials call the two roads of U.S. policy in El Salvador: war with dialogue. At this moment, we believe the dialogue is at the service of war, that it is being used as a make-believe resource to demonstrate a flexibility that does not yet exist.

However, we have clearly assumed the responsibility of talking with Stone because, even though the Reagan administration is not truly disposed to holding a significant dialogue or negotiation, we believe the meetings with Stone are a step we have to take in order to avoid a prior rejection of possiblilities for getting closer to a true dialogue and negotiation.

We believe that the situation in the United States and the international community, as well as the political and military situation in El Salvador, will eventually produce a change in the correlation between the two roads.

The moment could come when the Reagan administration will give priority treatment to the road of dialogue and negotiations, gradually lessening the emphasis on war.

Personally, I am caustiously and moderately optimistic that it won't be long before we have a true dialogue and negotiation between the FDR-FMLN and the U.S. Government.

[Serratos] What importance do you attribute to some important U.S. sectors' opposition to Reagan's policies?

[Ungo] The key to the negotiating process is in Washington, and therefore it is the U.S. people -- their political, social, and religious sectors -- who can exert influence to promote a change in the policies of the Reagan administration. Therefore, their position is of the greatest importance.

Part II

PA071838 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 17

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep -- [Ungo] "The FMLN-FDR meeting with the Peace Commission of El Salvador is the other parallel dialogue, along with the dialogue of U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone. We believe it also has its own specificity, because it was started on our initiative and not that of Ambassador Stone or the Peace Commission.

The Peace Commission issued a call to the FDR, which is our political -- not military -- front, asking us to reflect on our participation in what they call "the democratization process in El Salvador." This would imply that our participation in the electoral process could be achieved through a dialogue.

This was a generic call, for reflection, addressed with a certain malice to only one of our fronts. If they want a solution to the Salvadoran conflict, both the political and military fronts must participate, because we are dealing with political and military problems.

Therefore, we issued a written proposal to the Peace Commission to meet and develop a process of dialogue. Fortunately, we received a positive answer and we are on a preliminary, initial phase," FDR President Guillermo Ungo asserted in his interview with EL DIA.

[Serratos] What was achieved during the meeting with the Peace Commission in Bogota?

[Ungo] We are in the phase of establishing a formal dialogue between our delegation and three members of the Peace Commission.

Now then, during the meeting in Bogota some weeks ago, we discussed this dialogue exclusively, based on the Peace Commission's proposal. It asked us to appoint a delegate to establish an agreement on the place, day, and hour to negotiate these talks.

We prepared a proposal and sent authorized delegates with full power to discuss these points. The Peace Commission neither presented a proposal or rejected ours; it affirmed that it was not in a capacity to decide at the moment (possibly it was not fully authorized) and proposed another meeting to finally agree on this.

We agreed on the date -- the end of this month -- but not on the place. In this regard, we proposed that the dialogue take place in El Salvador, because we consider it a national dialogue, not a dialogue with the United States. The Salvadoran commission was appointed by a Salvadoran Government, these are Salvadoran fronts, and we are dealing with a Salvadoran conflict. Thus, it seems logical that the dialogue should begin in El Salvador.

The Peace Commission has not been able to give a specific answer in this sense, so we believe they have adopted a contradictory position: first they invite us to reflect and participate in the Salvadoran political process; then they cannot accept this dialogue, which is the initial phase of a political participation. Nor do they accept that the dialogue should begin in El Salvador.

Intermediate Role

[Serratos] Doctor Ungo, would you call this a pre-dialogue?

[Ungo] We are still in this phase, trying to establish an agreement on the formal start of this dialogue.

I also want to clarify that we sent our delegates according to the terms agreed upon by the Peace Commission to discuss what the Peace Commission proposed -- nothing else. This does not mean that these delegates will be the ones to comprise the delegation which will begin formal negotiations.

They only sent two members; when we learned of this, we sent only two members, two delegates. Thus, if the three members of the Peace Commision were to begin the dialogue, we would send a different delegation.

We have decided to send a delegation of three or four members at the appropriate level, well-known leaders. We won't necessarily send the highest leaders of our fronts, because there are other political nees, and the Peace Commission itself would not be an appropriate party to be their negotiating counterpart.

We assert that our policy of dialogue refers to all the sectors, with all the forces. Thus, we have talked with governemnts, political forces, international organizations, U.S. congressmen, and the international sectors which are interested in learning about and contributing to the solution of the Salvadoran conflict. We have also held internal talks with all the social, political, economic, and military forces.

[Serratos] What character does the Peace Commission have?

[Ungo] This dialogue is held knowing full well it is not with the Salvadoran Government, which is the only interloctor with which a solution can be negotiated.

We have stated that the Peace Commission does not form part of the structure of Salvadoran political power. It does not participate in the Salvadoran Government's decisionmaking process, but it can have a positive influence within the government.

It plays the role of intermediary, and at the same time of imtermediary with other political and economic sectors, of giving more room and legitimacy to the national dialogue we think is necessary to achieve the negotiation of a solution. Therefore, it is in those terms that we are currently meeting with the Peace Commission.

We believe that they have serious problems, that the extreme rightwing is very aggressive and belligerent, that it is a mortal enemy and is therefore fighting to the death against any dialogue. We have recently seen this not just in statements, but in some terrorist actions to intimidate increasingly larger sectors inside and outside the government that are overcoming their fear and beginning to support dialogue.

Waiting for a Reply

[Serratos] Why wasn't the last meeting held in Panama?

[Ungo] We made proposals and received counterproposals, and within that process, we proposed Panama. We received an acceptance in principle and a proposal by the Peace Commission for the meeting to be held in Bogota.

As a result, we sent our delegates to Panama on 11 September, the agreed date. When the members of the Peace Commission did not arrive, we sent them a message telling them we are waiting for them, but that if they preferred the meeting in Bogota, our delegates would immediately go there.

They said they had problems. We do not know all the real reasons that prevented their arrival, but we hope a meeting can be set up or other mechanisms established to enable us to reach agreement so the dialogue can be held.

I want to further explain that our policy is firm, that it is a national dialogue and not a game for appearances sake, and this is why it should be held in El Salvador.

Nevertheless, we maintain a flexible position, and we would agree to hold it outside the national territory if the Peace Commission has that many problems. We would agree to begin a dialogue in a neighboring country of the region as long as there is a commitment that the following meetings will be held in El Salvador.

[Serratos] When will direct negotiations with the government begin, and on what do they depend?

[Ungo] We maintain that the Reagan administration holds the key to the negotiation process. As long as the Reagan administration does not unequivocally want to hold a significant dialogue to seek negotiations, the internal forces in El Salvador, within the government, cannot do so because they are weak and are subordinate to Washington's will.

We cannot forget that the Salvadoran Government is essentially and artificially maintained by the U.S. Government. The Reagan administration has admitted that the government wouldn't last even 2 weeks if aid and intervention ceased. This is the first point: a change in the Reagan administration's political will.

The second point deals with who should be the ones who should seek and agree on the political solution. We believe this is something that is the exclusive concern of Salvadorans, the parties involved, which are our fronts and the Salvadoran Government. However, we are not exclusionists. There are other sectors of national life that can participate and contribute to a solution.

FMLN-FDR Plan

[Serratos] What is the FMLN-FDR plan for negotiations and a peaceful solution to the conflict?

[Ungo] We believe that this is not the time to achieve specific solutions, but to elaborate on some profiles and sketches -- but not all of them -- because this is a dynamic and negotiating process. If there is a will to negotiate, there is a will to give and receive.

It also depends on which party expresses this willingness. We cannot reject a priori any political, economic, or social sector or political force. It is they who must prove, like us, this will and spirit to negotiate.

There are some basic points we cannot abandon: this is the people's struggle and it has cost -- and is still costing -- much sacrifice, blood, and destruction. Therefore, these points are valid; they are the aspects of a government with a democratic character.

As a basic point, we propose the formation of a broad-based, pluralistic, and provisional government. This will contribute to completing the process of achieving peace in El Salvador. It must be a government which prepares the way for elections; we have no problem with this because the proposal has been accepted by each and every one of the organizations.

Until there are changes in the present government's structure, which is repressive and genocidal, it will not be possible to find the real road toward peace.

Therefore, this is our basic proposal, and we believe it will be understood and acknowledged by most of the world, the United States itself, and El Salvador.

Moreover, it has historical bases. It is now being admitted that between 1972 and 1977 -- in different electoral instances, in two presidential elections -- we were deprived of electoral victory. These were broad and pluralistic governments which included Communists, Christian Democrats, and Social Democrats.

The first revolutionary government junta, in 1979, was a widely pluralistic government which included the private sector, Communists, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, and the Independents. It had nominal support -- and, in a certain way, even economic support -- from the U.S. Government at the time.

Thus, this is not heresy, it is a recent historical fact which moves us to propose the negotiation for the formation of a broad, pluralistic, and temporary government as a fundamental base. This proposal is logical and realistic, because President Alvaro Magana's government is a temporary one which is about to end.

Part III

PA072032 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 23 Sep 83 p 17

[Text] Managua, 22 Sep -- The FDR-FMLN believe that the Contadora Group will not provide the formula to solve the Salvadoran conflict. Nevertheless, it has become an important factor contributing to removing the possibilities of an external and interventionist military solution and creating conditions, a climate, and a forum for dialogue and negotiation of the Salvadoran conflict.

We believe that in initial terms, the Salvadoran conflict has begun to be included in the objectives of Contadora and that, therefore, it can make efforts before various parties, the United States, the Salvadoran Government, and us, thus contributing to creating conditions, elements, and important suggestions that we can adopt.

Contadora not only expresses the very significant and important opinions of four governments, but it has received support which demonstrates the political desire of Latin America." Salvadoran FDR President Guillermo Ungo said in this third part of an exclusive interview granted to EL DIA.

[Serratos] Has the Contadora Group carried out specific efforts?

[Ungo] The Contadora Group has begun to get involved, not with initiatives, but with some efforts that are contributing to creating favorable conditions for a dialogue and a negotiation of the Salvadoran conflict among the involved parties.

In fact, we have maintained contact with Contadora Group members separately, and several governments have participated in these efforts and activities.

The fact that the last, frustrated meeting with the Peace Commission was to be held in Panama implies an acceptance on the part of the Panamanian Government.

Similarly, the Mexican Government, through its foreign secretary, has acted as intermediary between us and Ambassador Stone. The same is true of the Costa Rican Government, whose role has been quite relevant.

[Serratos] What importance does the French-Mexican declaration have today?

[Ungo] The terms of the French-Mexican declaration issued 2 years ago have been completely ratified and confirmed. In other words, there is a real and absolute recognition of the political fact that we (the FDR-FMLN) are necessary participants in the search for a solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

As a reference point, this declaration has been increasingly accepted by governments that did not agree with it in the past.

In the past 2 years, not only governments, but international organizations such as the United Nations, the highest international body, the Nonaligned Movement, and other forums and congresses have implicitly or explicitly recognized the validity of that declaration.

[Serratos] Finally, Dr Ungo, how do you view developments on the military front, in the battle between the Salvadoran Army and the guerrillas, since this has a great effect on whether peace negotiations are held?

[Ungo] This is a subject that I cannot discuss properly or in depth because I do not belong to the armed front, the FMLN, but to the political front.

However, we are aware and have basic knowledge about it since this is a political-military struggle that combines both aspects. We believe that it is a complex, difficult, and contradictory situation about which we cannot speak in absolute, black and white terms, of everything being advance, success, and victory for us and defeat for the enemy.

However, in overall terms, there is a positive evaluation which has led precisely to the escalation of the intervention. There is a famous phrase by Quixote: "If they bark, it is because we are making headway."

We view the development of the war favorably. We believe that in past months the United States has carried out important tactical readjustments with regard to the Salvadoran Army. Those readjustments prevented or blunted an advance that was practically heralding the rapid collapse of the Salvadoran Army.

At this time, all those tactical readjustments begin to show that they have achieved very little and that in overall terms they are failing. Therefore, we think that in the next few months this failure will be more evident.

Meanwhile, the FMLN's strategy of resisting, developing, and advancing is already in the last phase: advancing. Even so, there are cases in which it has shown and continues to show its capacity to resist and develop.

The FMLN's development is greater now than 3 or 6 months ago. Its capacity for resistance is also greater, since we see that casualties inflicted on the FMLN have been minimal despite the Salvadoran Army's new battalions trained in Honduras, the United States, and the Panama Canal bases, despite its greater and better technology and equipment, and despite all the operations it has carried out.

Theoretically, it is probable and there is conviction that a military victory will be achieved. What occurs is that in practice, that possibility will bring greater levels of intervention, possibly a total intervention, that we would not want.

Comments on Political Solution

PM071453 Rome AVANTI in Italian 1 Oct 83 p 11

[V.R. report on 30 September Rome press conference given by Guillermo Ungo, Chairman of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front: "El Salvador Says 'Yes' to Dialogue"]

[Text] There is no alternative to a negotiated political solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

It is therefore necessary to work to ensure that the thread of dialogue recently tied between the sides, despite major difficulties and substantial ambiguities, is not broken. A contribution can be made toward this end by the international community, and primarily Europe, by exerting pressure in favor of a negotiated political solution. This was stated by Guillermo Ungo, chairman of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), in a press conference in Rome yesterday at the conclusion of a visit to Italy scheduled within the context of a broader mission to the countries of Mediterranean Europe -- a visit that permitted the Salvadoran democratic leader to meet with Prime Minister Craxi, Foreign Minister Andreotti, and CGIL Secretary General Lama and CGIL Assistant Secretary General del Truco.

Ungo described his talks in Italy as "positive and fruitful." He did so in particular to emphasize how important it is, at a time such as this, that the forces of dialogue receive the utmost support. Indeed, the situation seems to be dangerously unstable. Indeed, the situation seems to be dangerously unstable. Representatives of the resistance and members of the "peace committee" set up by the Salvadoran Government had their first full meeting 2 days ago in Bogota, Colombia. Declaring themselves "unqualified," the government representatives gave no reply to the proposals from the political and military resistance organizations -- namely that contacts must continue in El Salvador, since "they are a national issue, between national interlocutors, concerning national topics," and must therefore be held in the capital or in a neutral location, such as the apostolic nunciature, within observance of the Salvadoran church's commitment to peace, and must involve the broadest alignment of political and social forces. Nevertheless, Ungo said, we left the way open, as long as the proclaimed willingness to negotiate does not turn into an excuse for wasting time, continuing the war, and aiming at a military solution to the conflict (as is suggested by a recent statement by President Magana who, turning this charge against the resistance representatives, talked about a strengthening of the Army's positions.

This, Ungo added, also applies to the activity of Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Richard Stone. We want to continue talking with him, the FDR chairman said, but "the continuity of the contact, which would be the best expression of the U.S. political will for negotiation, has not yet been established." Here, too, there is a suspicion that Reagan intends, using the diplomatic initiative, to aim at different solutions, hoping for military successes

This, Ungo said, is a reflection of the conflict within both the Salvadoran Government and the U.S. Administration between currents in favor of dialogue and those opposed to it. The latter do not hesitate to resort to the coarsest means to impose their line. Ungo announced a resumption of repression in his country: A few days ago the "death squads" kidnapped three people: two trade unionists and a foreign ministry official. The case of the official is particularly significant: In fact he was accused of "colluding with international subversion" -- a clear indication of intimidation directed against anyone seeming willing to conduct a dialogue.

It is to defeat these currents and the powerful interests that they represent, to open up prospects of freedom and peace for the Salvadoran people, and to prevent the regionalization and internationalization of the conflict from posing serious threats to world security, that the negotiation option must be defended "with the utmost possible vigor." It is the responsibility of the international community, and primarily of Europe, to made its contribution.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS FIGHTING, ATROCITIES

Rebel Victories in Coastal Villages

PA121744 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] We have just lived through 3 days of great victories for our people on the Pan American Highway, on the road to the coast, and in the dictatorship's strategic areas.

During these 3 victorious days, our revolutionary army occupied four villages: San Buenaventura, Lolotique, Jucuapa, and Nueva Guadalupe. During these 3 days of great victories for our people, we dislodged the troops of the 3d Infantry Brigade from the Jucuapa Bridge. We also took 18 prisoners of war and recovered 81 rifles. Pay close attention: During these 3 days of fighting in the enemy's strategic areas, we recovered 81 rifles for our people. These engagements have allowed us to seriously reduce the dictatorship's military capacity. The 3d Infantry Brigade, as well as the Atonal and Cazadores Battalions, have suffered dozens of casualties. Our recent actions have also foiled the enemy's pompous and expensive operation in the area between Jucuapa and Santa Elena.

Clashes in East

PA121958 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0230 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, pay close attention to this last-minute information: Fighting is currently underway in eastern El Salvador. Pay attention to this report: Clashes have begun with the two battalions that make up the Atlacatl Brigade, led by the genocidal Domingo Monterrosa. The fighting between the Atlacatl and Rafael Arce Zablah Brigades has been going on for the past few hours in the eastern part of the country. One of the Atlacatl battalions has advanced from El Triunfo turnoff toward the north, toward the village of Sesori, where heavy fighting has taken place and many casualties have already been inflicted on the troops of the genocidal Monterrosa.

This is our most recent information: The Atlacatl battalions have engaged in combat with the revolutionary forces, and have already begun to suffer numerous casualties.

According to our last-minute reports, the fighting with the battalions of the Atlacatl Brigade in the east continued all day Tuesday. The Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade has begun to inflict heavy casualties on the forces led by the genocidal Monterrosa, the executioner of Mozote.

The available information adds that the genocidal forces of the Atlacatl Battalion have murdered people wherever they have set their bloody U.S.-made boots.

We repeat: According to reports issued from those places where these actions have taken place, the Atlacatl Brigade has begun to repress the general public, killing several civilians in the area.

We are collecting more information on this new genocidal action by Monterrosa in the east. Although they are incapable of defeating our military forces, they are brave and genocidal when it comes to dealing with the defenseless civilian population.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Past Year's Actions Reviewed

PA111653 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people. We hereby give the results of our political-military actions conducted during a year of continuous popular victories. Between 10 October 1982 and 10 October 1983, we seized more than 3,000 weapons, including 50 machineguns, a great many 90-mm and 120-mm cannon, 60-mm and 81-mm motors, a number of grenade launchers, and not less than 70 PRC-77 military radios. We also captured more than 1 million rounds of various calibers.

Attention, attention: Between 10 October 1982 and 10 October 1983, our powerful anti-aircraft fire downed four helicopters and one A-37 Dragonfly airplane belonging to the genocidal army. It damaged nine military gunships and one A-37 Dragonfly airplane. More than 100 military vehicles have also been destroyed.

All this war material has been [passage indistinct] communication by our enemy on all his combat maneuvers. Another heavy blow was dealt to the puppets of imperialism when three important military communication centers were destroyed.

This year of fighting has been a year of victory for our people. The heaviest blows suffered by the dictatorial regime of Magana, Vides Casanova, and D'Aubuisson have come with the defeat of their regional troops and elite battalions, trained by Yankee imperialists in the United States, Puerto Castillo, Honduras, and here in our country.

Attention, soldiers and officers: In a year of fighting [passage indistinct] at least 1,300 members, who have been released. This is the truth concerning our war for popular liberation. Our guerrilla army continues to grow with every battle. Our people's army is incincible, and this fact is very well known by Ronald Reagan and his lackeys. They know we do not lie.

Cabanas Department Town Occupied

PA111535 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people. Fierce fighting took place yesterday, Sunday, 9 October, in Cabanas Department. Attention: We have dealt a new defeat to the troops of the 4th Company in Sensuntepeque and the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador. Revolutionary units of our Juan Mendez Battalion of the People's Liberation Army have fulfilled the political and military objectives of the "Companeros Eva, Francisco, and Antonio 11 October Revolutionary Heroes" military operation.

We have seized from the 4th Company of Sensuntepeque 11 M-16 rifles and 3 Czechoslovak rifles, a large amount of ammunition, some uniforms, plus 3 TRC-77 military radios. Strengthening our support weapons units, we seized one M-60 machinegun and one 30-caliber machinegun. These weapons were sent by Ronald Reagan in an attempt to support an army that is being defeated by our revolutionary forces.

Attention, attention: We have taken the enemy position in the town of Jutiapa, Cabanas Department, in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. We have more information about the fighting yesterday in Jutiapa. Units of our Juan Mendez Battalion of the People's Liberation Army clashed yesterday with an O-2 Skymaster airplane, an A-37 Dragonfly airplane, and a UH-1H helicopter, which were giving support in the zone of [passage indistinct].

After fierce fighting, at 1600 we damaged a UH-1H helicopter and forced it to withdraw from the combat zone. We repeat, after fierce fighting, at 1600 we damaged a UH-1H helicopter and forced it to withdraw from the combat zone. At that moment our units were preparing to attack the enemy position. At 1630 they started the pursuit of members of the 4th Company of Sensuntepeque and the 1st Infantry Brigade, who were compelled to flee in total disarray. Then the members of our Juan Mendez Battalion took over the town of Jutiapa, Cabanas Department.

Army Weapons Seized

PA080019 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Here is a fact that proves our smashing victory over the dictatorship's forces. A total of 281 new weapons were taken from the hands of the dictatorship's troops; 281 new weapons are now in the hands of the Salvadoran people. They will be used against the oligarchy, the dictatorship, and against U.S. imperialism, all of which are directly responsible for the repression of our people; the criminal, indiscriminate bombing of civilians; and the maintenance of a vast repressive apparatus which works against broad sectors of the Salvadoran population.

In addition to the 281 weapons taken from the enemy, we have inflicted 872 casualties on the puppet army. We repeat: We have inflicted 872 casualties on the dictatorship's forces in the course of our current national campaign. This is equivalent to an enemy battalion.

Clash in Suchitoto

PA121958 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1930 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people: The dictatorship's troops are continuing to think in terms of escape and dispersal. According to the reports received this morning by our station from Commander Salvador Guerra, group leader on the Central Front, a company of the puppet Army was put on the run yesterday near Calle Nueva and La Bermuda, jurisdiction of Suchitoto.

Attention, pay close attention: After suffering many casualties, among them a lieutenant, a company of the puppet Army was put on the run yesterday after being ambushed in Calle Nueva, at El Aceituno Turnoff, at km 42, and again near La Bermuda, at km 38, jurisdiction of Suchitoto. The fighting began at 1000 and lasted until 1300 [passage indistinct].

FARABUNDO MARTI SCORES LABOR LEADERS' MURDER

PA080056 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] We sharply criticize and strongly condemn the cowardly murder of three labor leaders who were found strangled this morning. The following leaders of the Single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions, FUSS, were murdered in a most dastardly way: Santiago Hernandez Jimenez, Alfonso Maximo Jaime, and Edipo Genoves.

We hold Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and the known commander of the death squads, responsible for the crimes.

HAVANA REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

FMLN Leader on Talks

PA112112 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] We want peace, but will answer the enemy's increased aggressiveness blow for blow. Salvadoran guerrilla commander Venancio Salvatierra, made this remark on the Cuban television program "Revista de la Manana," broadcast on the third anniversary of the FMLN's creation.

Salvatierra said that the initiation of talks with U.S. special envoy Richard Stone and the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission constitutes tacit recognition of the FMLN, with which imperialism and its puppets had previously refused to speak. We know, he pointed out, that Washington and its lackeys do not want a negotiated solution, but prefer a military one. Thus, we have successfully combined our diplomatic efforts with an offensive on all warfronts.

Venancio Salvatierra concluded by stressing that the North American people can do much to prevent El Salvador from becoming a new Vietnam.

Third Anniversary of FMLN

PA111918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The FMLN of El Salvador yesterday commemorated its third anniversary with positive advances on the battlefield, and reiterated its willingness for a dialogue to find a solution to the conflict affecting that Central American country.

The rebel forces celebrated their birthdate with the occupation of the villages of Jutiapa, Buenaventura, and El Transito in Cabanas, Usulutan, and San Miguel Departments, where the Salvadoran Army suffered heavy casualties and the loss of a large amount of weapons and ammunition.

The FMLN forces downed a plane carrying U.S. citizen (Louis Ayres), who was captured unharmed together with his pilot, (Hugo Aviles). Both were later released by the rebels.

The FMLN forces are in control of important sectors of the Pan-American and the coastal highways, where the Salvadoran Army has been forced to retreat gradually despite having some 6,000 troops in the area.

The guerrilla forces reaffirmed their willingness to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, as opposed to the militaristic plan imposed by the U.S. Government. We consider dialogue as a weapon to stop intervention and to reduce the cost of a just solution for our people, an FMLN leader said yesterday.

Results of September Offensive

FL081852 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla units have dealt nearly 1,000 casualties to the army over a 1 month period during the offensive which began the first days of September, Radio Farabundo Marti has announced. Some 999 men of the Salvadoran armed forces have fallen to date in a military campaign which has been described as an effective war of attrition of the regime's troops, which includes ambushes, harassment, battles, annihilation, and the capture of inhabited areas.

Since 3 September to date, the FMLN has seized 281 weapons, artillery pieces, all types of ammunition, and war materiel. Likewise, it has damaged three helicopters, one A-37 aircraft, and ground equipment, the revolutionary radio station has reported.

The Salvadoran guerrillas are continuing their operations in the eastern and central part of the country, where they are clashing with thousands of government troops, including antiguerrilla units trained by U.S. advisers.

Meanwhile, the death squads made up of extreme rightwing followers have stepped up the murders and kidnapings of alleged subversive elements, mainly labor leaders and intellectuals in San Salvador. Five corpses which had been tortured, mutilated, and some of them strangled were found yesterday in a centric suburb of the capital. Labor leader Santiago Hernandez Jimenez, secretary general of the Federation of Salvadoran Workers Unions, was identified as one of the victims. The corpses of Dora Munoz Castillo, professor of the School of Chemistry of the University of San Salvador, and Jose Antonio Garcia, an alleged liaison agent of the guerrillas, were also found.

Main Highways Controlled

PA110448 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Forces of the FMLN of El Salvador maintain control over the Pan-American and coastal highways, the only access routes to the eastern departments of that Central American country.

Radio Venceremos has reported heavy fighting in that sector since the guerrillas occupied the communities of Jucuapa in Usulutan, and Loloitique in San Miguel last week.

Official sources confirmed that the Salvadoran Army dispatched 2,000 reinforcements in an effort to rout the rebels from their positions and to reopen routes to the eastern sector of the country.

Radio Venceremos also noted that the rebels attacked a bridge near Jucuapa, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy forces.

Meanwhile, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, denounced the repressive forces of the regime for murdering 195 civilians, including 150 peasants, in Las Quebradas village, San Vicente Department.

He also condemned the recent murder of labor leader Santiago Hernandez, Dr Dora Castillo, former Usulutan Mayor Manuel Quintanilla, and Jose Arturo Garcia Vasquez, member of the Independent Movement of Salvadoran Professionals and Technical Personnel, noting that in El Salvador "we are reaching the heights of barbarism and cynicism."

Town Occupied

PA101954 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] FMLN combatants have occupied Lolotique, in San Miguel Department, for several hours and have again attacked Villa El Triunfo, in the area of Usulutan. The results of these actions are not yet known.

Meanwhile, the bodies of another three people -- a father and his two children -- were found in a suburb in San Salvador. They were the victims of paramilitary bands sheltered by the regime.

From another quarter, Santiago Hernandez, secretary general of the Salvadoran Single Trade Union Federation, and three other persons who had been kidnapped and killed by a death squadron, were buried on Saturday.

Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official voice, has indicated that the loss of morale within the Army's ranks is evident from the indiscriminate use of artillery and the Air Force, and that when faced with critical situations, all they manage to do is run every which way.

Venceremos Cited on Fighting

PA100439 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Radio Venceremos, the voice of the Salvadoran patriots, has said that demoralization within the Army ranks is manifested in the indiscriminate use of artillery aircraft. In critical cases, the troops tend to flee in disarray.

A war bulletin read by Guerrilla Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez notes the government's failure to take control of the Jucuapa-Santa Elena area in Usulutan Department, which is under the control of the patriots, despite continuous Air Force attacks.

Radio Venceremos noted the government troops' hasty withdrawal from the (Flamenco), Pavon and (La Valenciana) hills on the highway between San Miguel and Santa Rosa de Lima, as well as the FMLN harassment of the Arce Batallion positons on El Coyol Hill, Morazan Department.

Further Clashes

PA081152 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report carried by the rebel station Radio Farabundo Marti, Salvadoran guerrilla units have inflicted 45 casualties on members of the U.S.-trained Ramon Belloso counterinsurgency battalion during an ambush in San Vicente Department. Fifteen other soldiers belonging to the Ramon Belloso Battalion were either killed or injured during a clash with guerrillas at a sugar mill in Jiboa, some 45 km from San Salvador.

On other battlefronts, the rebels have broadened the offensive begun in early September. It was reported that FMLN forces occupied many towns in eastern El Salvador, including Nuevo Eden de San Juan in San Miguel Department, and Jucuapa in Usulutan Department. In Jucuapa, a strategic point in the Salvadoran coffee region, the guerrillas managed to neutralize dozens of Army soldiers.

Meanwhile in Washington, it was reported that the U.S. House Appropriations Committee approved more than $51 million in military aid for the Salvadoran regime next year. This is less than President Ronald Reagan initially requested.

Representatives from Salvadoran labor, student, and social organizations reported in Mexico City that some 45,000 murders, 5,000 missing people, and over 500,000 exiles have resulted from the repression in El Salvador since October 1979. They charged that there has been an intensification of repression during the past 2 weeks with the disappearance of at least 32 civilians. They also said that the number of victims of Salvadoran regimes in power since October 1979 is even greater if one takes into account the 200,000 people who were forcibly displaced from their permanent homes, the (?thousands) of mutilated people, and the thousands of political prisoners.

Fighting in Eastern Region

PA121929 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Fierce fighting took place in San Miguel and Usulutan Department today, and the entire eastern region was isolated as guerrillas controlled large stretches of the Pan American and Coastal highways.

FMLN forces destroyed five trucks that were carrying fuel to the country's eastern sector. Meanwhile, Armed Forces spokesmen have reported that troops of the Atlacatl counterinsurgency battalion, trained by U.S. advisers, were sent to the combat zone in 40 trucks. The FMLN stressed it has inflicted 7,000 casualties on the army and seized more than 3,000 weapons in the past (?10) months. It captured 1,300 soldiers over the same period of time, but they were subsequently released.

GUATEMALA

MILITARY, POLITICAL LEADERS VIEW KISSINGER VISIT

Commission's Role To Observe

PA121545 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 12 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] According to General Mejia Victores, the members of Dr Henry Kissinger's mission will come as observers. As the term suggests, he explained, if that is their role, they can't be anything else.

Discussion of 'Just Treatment'

PA121548 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Just treatment without paternalism, which contributes to our economic recovery by amending past errors, is what must be discussed with Ronald Reagan's special envoy, Dr Mario Castejon, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Party, said when commenting on the Kissinger Commission's upcoming visit to this country.

"The Caribbean Basin Initiative is not a solution for Central America's economic reactivation, but it is an important aid factor in the form of preferential treatment for these countries' export products," Dr Castejon said. He added: "This initiative will be of little value unless added to democratization efforts through freely elected governments that must alleviate the existing social tensions."

Government Must Air Viewpoints

PA120154 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Oct 83 p 5

[Excerpts] "It is important to hold talks with the Kissinger Commission." However, the military government must make known the viewpoints that will be presented by Dr Kissinger as a basis for negotiations. Otherwise, his visit to Guatemala cannot be considered a joint effort to achieve solutions for the Central American area, but merely the presence of a pro-consul who has come to complete the final details of a prearranged plan by Washington.

This was asserted by Carlos Rafael Soto, secretary general of the New Force [Fuerza Nueva], a social democratic party in formation, with regard to the upcoming visit to Central America by the Kissinger Commission. The following comments on this important topic were made by Mr Soto:

EL GRAFICO: In your opinion, what is the real reason for the creation of the commission at the present time?

Soto: Let us begin by saying that this visit comes somewhat late, and it is surprising that President Reagan is playing his trump card when the Central American drama has almost gone beyond the point of a visible solution. He first used Vernon Walters, then Richard Stone, and other personalities. Now it is Kissinger who intervenes, and this makes us think that the motive for this mission might be to make a final show of Reagan's good faith by trotting out his best diplomats. This is intended to precede a plan of military intervention against Nicaragua, as a mere cosmetic operation to make Reagan appear to be a responsible leader who exhausted all options before ordering the invasion.

EL GRAFICO: Why do you refer to an invasion?

Soto: Because we are headed along that path. How could it be otherwise, considering the events that have taken place? First, the United States turns Honduras into its military base under the pretense of training Central American troops. However, this pretense is false, because such training can be done -- indeed, has been done -- in Panama and in U.S. territory itself. That base can only be a launching pad. Second, the Somozists and other groups that oppose the Sandinists receive financial support and are allowed to operate openly in Honduran and Nicaraguan territory. Third, the United States warns Nicaragua that "it will not tolerate" aggression against any Central American country. Most recently, CONDECA has been resurrected as a "warning to the Sandinists," in the words of an official spokesman of the Guatemalan Army. All this proves that the invasion is already planned, with the following possible scenario: a border incident that "forces" the United States to come to the aid of an ally (most likely Honduras), and which involves the participation of the Guatemalan and Salvadoran Armies. The result would be war.

EL GRAFICO: Your party has expressed opposition to Guatemala's participation in actions against Nicaragua. Does this mean you, as social democrats, support the Sandinists?

Soto: No, we do not support the Nicaraguan Government, for the very reason that we are social democrats. Unfortunately, they have installed a totalitarian government that exerts strong pressures against freedom of the press. It is a one-party government with policies that have no relation to social democracy.

We oppose any involvement by Guatemala in this adventure for two fundamental reasons. The first involves moral considerations. We do not wish to become involved in the internal affairs of other countries. We can recall the painful experience of 1954, when the United States used Honduras to launch an invasion against a legitimate government. We must not assume the role of a panderer.

The Nicaraguans were capable of overthrowing Somoza, and they did. They can also overthrow the Sandinists. Guatemala must not be a party to this game, and certainly not on instructions from the United States. The United States kept Somoza in power by fire and the sword, and then abandoned him to propitiate the victorious FSLN. Now it seeks to remove the FSLN from power.

The second reason is an obvious prediction. According to the World Military Review and other specialized U.S. and British publications, the Guatemalan Army has 36,000 soldiers and 3 fighter planes, while Nicaragua has an army of over 100,000 men, a substantial air force, and hundreds of surface-to-air missiles. Naturally, joint U.S.-Salvadoran-Honduran-Guatemalan action, combined with that of the dissidents inside Nicaragua, could defeat the Sandinist army. However, the Sandinist army would strike at its closest attackers before that could happen. The United States would not suffer, but we would. In addition, the attack could trigger a response by Cuba, which has a superbly trained army and both MIG and Antonov aircraft, whose range easily encompasses Central America.

So, would we gain anything by risking the Guatemalans' lives and property through a retaliation of incalculable proportions? Would it not be better for us to mind our own business and try to achieve domestic peace through the domestic utilization of the huge resources, financial and otherwise, handled by the government? It has been said that "a front against communism" has been formed. However, the best front is not an armed front but one of development and social justice. The day that we have that is the day on which we will indeed defeat communism.

EL GRAFICO: It has been said that the Kissinger Commission will meet with the political groups. Will you participate in this dialogue?

Soto: Certainly. We have the most important element, which is the ability to engage in dialogue, however different our viewpoints may be. Therefore, even though we are quite skeptical about the prospects for and real intentions of the Kissinger Commission, we are willing to talk with them. U.S. policy is currently becoming very tough, and perhaps for this reason it is important to make great efforts to ensure that they understand the real problems of Guatemala and Central America.

EL GRAFICO: What issues will you bring up with the Kissinger mission?

Soto: First, we will point out that if Guatemala's main socioeconomic indicators do not improve, there will be no peace. Certainly not with 50 percent unemployment, 80 percent malnutrition among children, the current cost of living, and a lack of state control that can safeguard the interests and health of consumers. All of this points to the need for financial assistance to small- and medium-size businessmen. Big businessmen have sufficient resources of their own. There is also the need for a transfer of technology and, in general terms, for development assistance to serve Guatemala's interests and not those of the U.S. transnationals. Certainly, we think it will be important to point out how the transnational companies have been smothering many Guatemalan businessmen by forcing them to enter into associations, sell at a disadvantage, or face bankruptcy. The United States must control the actions of the transnationals because the Guatemalan Government does not seem to be interested in contributing to the growth of domestic industry.

It will also be necessary to stress that it would be advisable for the United States not to pressure Guatemala into becoming involved in military adventures against other countries. Also, it will be necessary for the Reagan administration to accept the only possible solution to the Central American conflict -- a negotiated settlement. We will point out some things which we view as vital not only to ensuring a better future for Guatemala, but for improved and more balanced relations with the United States.

EL GRAFICO: What about the Guatemalan Government's proposals?

Soto: We feel that the government must tell the people what the bases for negotiation with the Kissinger Commission will be, or at least say that the commission is on a fact-finding mission. At any rate, the government must indicate what will be said to the commission and state what Guatemala's position will be with regard to the Nicaraguan conflict -- whether our position is the one outlined by Foreign Minister Andrade or the position outlined by the chief of public relations. This is a good opportunity for the government to give Guatemala a dignified and independent image.

As General Mejia Victores says, the fact that we are under the U.S. economic and political sphere of influence does not mean that we are resigned to that, at least not the Guatemalan leftwing. One of our main demands with regard to our fatherland is that we abandon such dependence and build an independent and prosperous nation that will never fall under the control of any power.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UNGA MEETING

Deplores UN C.A. Discussions

PA120415 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] "It is deplorable that the topic of Central America should be discussed by a forum such as the United Nations," Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said yesterday. "It is deplorable, for this will allow nations with little or no information about Central America to participate in the debate, as is their full right."

The foreign minister added: "This will undoubtedly affect the current efforts to achieve peace." When regional issues are brought before a forum outside the Contadora framework, negotiations will be greatly complicated, Foreign Minister Andrade added.

The Case of the Refugees

The foreign minister also discussed the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico. He added that talks on this subject have been held with Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda. He asserted that the Mexican Government understands the situation and has offered its aid. He added that Guatemala desires an organized return of the refugees, to allow them to rejoin their communities and resume their normal activities.

The Red Cross Is Collaborating

The government has asked the Guatemalan Red Cross to collaborate in organizing the refugees' return. It has also established contacts with the Mexican Red Cross, Foreign Minister Andrade said.

Stresses Work of Contadora

PA121711 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Guatemala hopes that the Contadora Group will seek peaceful solutions to Central America's problems, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said yesterday in his office, upon resuming his duties after attending the UN General Assembly.

The official commented on the debates that were sparked by Nicaragua's interest in including the topic of Central America in the agenda of the UN General Assembly. The other countries in the area opposed this, as did the Contadora Group representatives. The Contadora Group representatives talked at length with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, to explain to him how inappropriate it would be to introduce topics on Central America at the UN General Assembly.

The successful work carried out by the Contadora Group so far was stressed. Contadora, it was noted, is a viable forum which has maintained a permanent dialogue in search of positive formulas for the achievement of peace on the isthmus. It would be a problem for the United Nations to discuss possible solutions for the area in the presence of numerous countries that lack the necessary information to discuss the Central American issue properly.

The foreign minister reiterated: We have been advised by the Contadora governments that the forum will continue its efforts to avoid conflicts in the area. Guatemala, he said in conclusion, will also continue attending the meetings with this group. Finally, he announced that the next meeting has been slated for November, but that prior to this other meetings will be held exclusively for the technicians.

MINE EXPLODES NEAR TOWN; SHOOTOUT ENSUES

PA120433 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Oscar Figueroa, our brave correspondent in Quezaltenango, reported this afternoon by telephone that a powerful claymore mine exploded at approximately 1530 at km 214, near Zunil.

Well-informed sources said that fortunately the mine went off shortly before 15 treasury policemen passed by the area in a bus. No policemen were wounded, but the explosion was followed by a shootout that lasted more than 30 minutes, after which the terrorists escaped. Augusto Lopez Carrillo, the regional treasury police chief, said that food cans, a large quantity of metal cable, and a number of explosive devices were found.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS, SECTORS PREPARE FOR KISSINGER VISIT

Government Preparations

PA121650 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The officials who comprise the interinstitutional commission met yesterday at Government House to put the finishing touches on the plan that Honduras will deliver on Friday to the members of the bipartisan commission led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. During the meeting, the commission made a thorough analysis of the four main topics the government will present in the plan. These topics are internal security, social issues, Honduran policy toward the regional conflict, and economic problems.

It was learned that all these topics will be discussed during Kissinger's visit. It was also clarified to those attending the meeting that they must clearly explain to the Honduran people that this tour of the bipartisan commission will not bring a magic formula to end the problems of the region. When President Ronald Reagan receives this report, a group of politicians and economists of the U.S. Government will make an analysis. When that is finished, they will announce the kind of aid that might be given to the country.

Several of the officials who participated in the meeting, including the director of the INA [National Agrarian Institute] and the economy minister, preferred not to give statements. Finance Minister Arturo Corleto laconically explained: [Begin recording] [Corleto] I can tell you that this commission will emphasize economic, political, and security problems. There is a group that has been working on the economic part, and it is reviewing the final version of the report that will be presented to the bipartisan commission led by Dr Kissinger. The visit they will make is to be followed up with a analysis by their own economists and politicians. The agreement was to present this report and, early next year, they will discuss what steps will be taken; however, we cannot predict what these steps will be.

[Unidentified reporter] How does the government view the fact that President Reagan has requested from the Kissinger Commission a program of economic aid for Central America, which must be presented no later than January 1984?

[Corleto] Well, that is what they will come to discuss here with officials of our government and the private sector. This document will give President Reagan a strategy that will allow Central America to overcome its economic and social problems, and will strengthen democracy in the whole region. [end recording]

Christian Democratic Leader's Comments

PA121940 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview with Alfredo Landaverde, president of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, PDCH; no date or place given; interviewers unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Landaverde] The U.S. plan is a medium- and long-term plan. It is now in the information gathering phase. Therefore, Kissinger is bringing nothing for Honduras.

[Question] But we are talking here about an institutional plan.

[Landaverde] I believe that in Honduras we have always lived in dreams, and the Honduran people have been sustained by hopes. We are making plans with billions that supposedly will be arriving tomorrow. They [not further identified] have been feeding us with this for the past 3 or 4 years.

[Question] Then you don't see any reason for hope regarding plans to present specific proposals to Henry Kissinger?

[Landaverde] No. I would not say that there should not be any hopes. What I am saying is that Kissinger himself has clearly said his mission is to gather information, and that the plan he will present to President Ronald Reagan is a medium- and long-term plan. This means the plan will not be implemented this month or this year. In addition to this, any such plan has to be approved by the U.S. Congress. Things don't work there as they work here, at random. There they have careful procedures.

[Question] How do you, as a politician, view Honduras' economic situation?

[Landaverde] It is grave. Considering that we have a 20 percent unemployment rate, you can imagine the rest, can't you?

Peasants To Ask Support

PA121617 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Peasants, through their leaders, will ask the Kissinger Commission -- which represents the President of the United States-- for help. The Honduran peasant sector will be represented in the interinstututional commission that will present a document to the U.S. bipartisan commission headed by Henry Kissinger. The peasants will stress the importance of giving economic support to the agricultural sector.

Antonio Julin Mendez, president of the Honduran Peasants National Association, ANACH, told one of our reporters yesterday that his organization and the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives, FECORAH, will represent the peasants at this important meeting, during which they will reiterate that anarchy and subversion in the countryside can be fought only with U.S. economic aid. Julin Mendez said that only by strongly promoting the agrarian reform and by incorporating the rural majorities into the process will it be possible to stop the sophistry of the subversives, who are trying right now to promote chaos and anarchy in the countryside.

The well-known peasant leader, who is now a deputy, reaffirmed that peasant organizations have disregarded the necessity of giving land to more than 300,000 families. The peasant leader said government and international credits should reach peasants, who daily ask for a piece of land to be able to survive, so there is no hunger and misery in the countryside.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON KISSINGER COMMISSION VISIT

Commander Victor Tirado

PA121609 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Victor Tirado, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, did not rule out the possibility of holding negotiations with the Kissinger Commission, which will visit Nicaragua on Saturday. We do not know for sure what the commission headed by Henry Kissinger is coming here for -- whether to negotiate, gather information, or attack Nicaragua, Commander Tirado added.

Tirado said the possibility of negotiating and achieving good relations exists, and stressed that diplomatic efforts and those of the Contadora Group can help prevent a war in the region resulting from the U.S. interventionist policy. He added that it is also still possible to negotiate with the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments so as to contribute to the pacification of the Central American region.

Ambassador to U.S.

PA121741 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Telephone interview with Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] The Kissinger Commission is currently visiting Central America to carry out a task entrusted to it by the U.S. political parties. In your meetings with Kissinger, did you discuss any of the subjects he will bring up when he visits Managua?

[Jarquin] Yes. Dr Kissinger told me he wanted to hear the views of our leaders regarding the development of our revolutionary process and to discuss possibilities for medium- and long-term stability in the area. We told him the revolutionary government is willing to seriously discuss all topics of concern to them, so obviously he is going to meet in Managua on the 15th with top-level revolutionary officials and FSLN leaders.

In our talks, Kissinger said that the commission is interested in studying the possibility of preparing a recommendation that might serve as the basis for a medium- or long-term policy of the U.S. administration or administrations toward Central America. In sum, it is going to visit Nicaragua for some 8 or 9 hours. We have told the commission that it will be very difficult, practically impossible, to learn about the reality of a country in 9 hours, and that we do not clearly understand the reasons for such a short visit as its members will obviously not have sufficient time to meet with the various social and political sectors. The visit will be too brief.

[Reporter] Companero Jarquin, does Nicaragua believe in this interest of the Kissinger Commission and the U.S. Government in Central America, particularly in view of their specific stand against Nicaragua?

[Jarquin] We must not lose sight of the fact that the Kissinger Commission is basically made up of conservative sectors; it has conservative elements. Kissinger himself is very conservative. We must not forget his participation in the Indochina conflict, nor his participation in President Salvador Allende's overthrow in Chile. However, there are others on the commission who can be termed liberals, and some of these are keenly interested in seeking an acceptable peace formula for the region, and in what we could call normal relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

However the commission and Kissinger himself have said that the commission is not bearing any special message and is not going to negotiate or discuss current problems. However, they said they would naturally like to learn the views of our leaders for the purpose of drafting a medium- or long-term policy.

Therefore, as I mentioned before, we have expressed the government's willingness to talk with them, in order to express our views.

Commentator Assails Kissinger

PA121313 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

["Beyond the News" commentary: "Some of Professor Kissinger's Deeds"]

[Text] When some Nicaraguan journalists asked Luis Echeverria, former Mexican president and currently director of the Latin American Studies Center located in the Mexico City suburb of San Jeronimo, his opinion of Kissinger upon his arrival in Managua last Sunday, Echeverria told them that one has to read Kissinger's memoirs to realize the type of politician he is.

Although we understood what Echeverria meant, it is necessary for those of us who have read Kissinger's "White House Years" to try and explain the meaning of Echeverria's words to those who have not read Kissinger's monstrosity.

We don't have enough time on this program to go over all the things that Professor Kissinger has done since coverting from professor to U.S. national security adviser and secretary of state in charge of U.S foreign policy.

Well versed in German and the concept of how to conduct world affairs under Western leadership -- U.S. leadership, United States, of course -- Herr Professor tries to put in historical context all the geopolitical situations in which he participated in those years as a personality of historical and political importance in whom cynicism, arrogance, conceit, ambition, and cruelty are intermingled.

From the first to the last page of "White House Years," Kissinger justifies himself in every respect and boasts of the success of the concepts he has of the world.

Of Jewish origin, at no time does Kissinger stop being a German in his concepts and universal pretensions.

This explains the criminal bombings of Cambodia and Vietnam, with the resulting of destruction and death. He goes into detail worthy of a Chinese artist when he describes with the delectation of a Ming Dynasty torturer the assassination of Salvador Allende, the constitutionally-elected president of Chile.

This is the type of man who will be visiting us in a few days at head of a bipartisan commission gathering documents and views on the region, based on which it will make recommendations to help President Reagan find solutions to the Central American crisis.

PARTIES APPOINT DELEGATES TO MEET KISSINGER

PA131236 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The rightist political parties this afternoon appointed delegates to meet the Kissinger Commission. A source for these parties today reported that the commission will arrive here on 15 October. The Democratic Conservative Party, Social Democratic Party, Constitutionalist Liberal Party, and Social Christian Party, which make up the Democratic Coordinating Board, will meet with the U.S. Commission members for 1 and 1/2 hours to discuss Nicaraguan politics.

We were also told that the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, and the Nicaraguan Development Institute will also meet with the Kissinger Commission.

The U.S. Commission headed by the former secretary of state will spend approximately 9 hours in the country. During this time, the commission members will meet with leaders of the revolutionary government and other organizations.

MANAGUA REPORTS KISSINGER-ROBELO MEETING

PA121921 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] We received a dispatch this morning confirming that Henry Kissinger and Alfonso Robelo, one of the members of the counterrevolutionary group ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] met for an hour yesterday in San Jose.

According to reports, Kissinger's visit to San Jose was met with popular rejection in that city. The walls of many buildings were painted with slogans expressing repudiation, the most significant of which read: Peace yes, Kissinger no.

It was confirmed that Kissinger met with counterrevolutionary Alfonso Robelo for over an hour. This meeting was unplanned, as Kissinger himself had said he would not meet with anyone participating in movements against a particular country. However, the report added that Robelo demanded more U.S. help from Kissinger for actions by counterrevolutionary groups.

CORRECTION TO PSC LEADER'S CRITICISM OF U.S.

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "PSC Leader Criticizes U.S. Policy," published in the 12 October Latin America DAILY REPORT on page P 23, first paragraph, line one:

...president of the Social Christian Party [PSC], has harshly criticized... (correcting name of party)

DANIEL ORTEGA SAYS CORINTO FIRE CONTAINED

PA121530 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] After 35 hours of arduous work by SINACOI [National Fire Prevention System] in the port of Corinto, the fire has not spread any farther but remains active in the fuel storage section. Some 200 firefighters from Managua, Leon, Chinandega and Corinto are fighting a fierce battle against the flame to try and contain them.

At 1445 yesterday, the fire had spread to 3 of the 12 Esso fuel storage tanks in Corinto, which have a capacity of 1.6 million gallons of flammable material. These three tanks contain diesel, kerosene, and acetone. The fire has not spread to the tanks where gasoline, petroleum grease [cebo], zylene, and (texeno) are stored. This last product is highly toxic, and is more flammable and volatile than the others.

Along with the firemen, the Transportation Ministry, brigades from the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], the Sandinist Youth organization, and the militia corps are helping by digging trenches and setting up rock and sand barriers to keep the fire from spreading to the center of the port.

For the time being, the fire has been hemmed in and is merely consuming the stored fuel.

Reporting on the damage inflicted by the counterrevolutionaries on a tank containing diesel fuel in Corinto, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, said the damage has not yet been estimated but the fire is being brought under control. Ortega mentioned the solidarity shown by Mexico, which sent a plane with firefighting material and six specialized technicians, as well as the help given by the Colombian Government. Commander Daniel Ortega said:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Mexico is sending a plane with 14 tons of firefighting material and six specialized technicians, and Colombia is sending two specialized technicians and a plane [words indistinct] apparatus and means to help us fight the fire. We have received prompt responses and solidarity from Mexico and Colombia, and thank them for this gesture.

[Unidentified reporter] And in addition to Mexico and Colombia?

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] that have responded.

[Reporter] What measures will be taken now?

[Ortega] Well, now we have to redouble our revolutionary vigilance. We have to redouble our revolutionary vigilance everywhere.

[Reporter] How much damage was done at Corinto?

[Ortega] We cannot estimate the damage yet. If the fire continues -- and it might continue raging for another couple of days -- we must find a way to isolate the tanks [words indistinct] so that the fire will not spread to other nearby tanks, as that would be twice as serious. [end recording]

Havana on Status of Fire

PA122245 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The 23,000 inhabitants of Corinto, Nicaragua's most important port, were evacuated as a preventive measure in view of spreading flames from a diesel fuel tank fire caused by a counterrevolutionary attack Monday.

Early this morning, experts from Mexico, Colombia, and Cuba -- whose governments immediately responded to Nicaragua's request for assistance -- joined in the strenuous efforts being carried out in Corinto by members of the Nicaraguan National Fire Prevention System.

Gilbert Callaway, press attache at the U.S. Embassy in Managua, said last night that the U.S. Government will not help extinguish the fire since it has been officially accused of perpetrating this criminal action.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to Washington yesterday stating that terrorist actions such as the one carried out Monday on Corinto port could occur only with U.S. direction and financial aid.

The counterrevolutionary attack caused a fire in a tank containing 1,600,000 gallons of diesel fuel, and despite the efforts of firemen, the flames ultimately spread to another tank.

It is believed that with the arrival of experts, equipment, and material from Colombia, Mexico, and Cuba, the fire at Corinto port will be controlled within 2 days.

PROTEST LETTER TO SHULTZ OVER REBEL ACTIONS

PA122201 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Any harm or damage that might befall civilian vessels as a result of attacks by Somozist mercenaries "will be the full and direct responsibility of the U.S. Government." This statement was made by Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga in a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In the letter, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry denounced the participation of U.S. officials in air operations initiated by the CIA to supply the counterrevolutionary groups that enter Nicaragua from Honduras and to bomb civilian and military targets in Nicaragua.

The letter also notes "the generous assistance given by the U.S. Government to the mercenary forces in its service." This assistance includes "planes and heavy weapon" to carry out the threats made recently by counterrevolutionary leaders against civilian vessels, "including Mexican vessels carrying oil to Nicaragua."

In addition, the letter "formally and vigorously protests" U.S. involvement in attacks on Nicaragua and calls on the U.S. Government to abandon its interventionist policy "and unconditionally and unambiguously support the peace efforts in the region."

D'ESCOTO ON CONTADORA, CORINTO ATTACK, KISSINGER

PA120355 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0041 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Press conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman in Managua on 11 October, on his return from the 38th UN General Assembly session -- live]

[Excerpts] [D'Escoto] Companeros, as you know, I accompanied Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Government Junta, at the 38th UN General Assembly. I remained there for a week after Commander Ortega returned to Nicaragua. I believe the Nicaraguan efforts there were highly beneficial to our cause.

First, I would like to say that the speech by Commander Ortega was well received by the representatives of nearly every country of the world.

One of our main objectives was to try to have the subject of Central America -- the threats to peace and international security and the peace initiatives in the area -- included on the agenda of the 38th General Assembly. We achieved this goal despite the clear opposition organized by the U.S. delegation and seconded by its puppets, primarily Honduras and El Salvador.

I believe that this shows that the international community is becoming increasingly aware of the nature of the crisis in our region and is more clearly repudiating and condemning U.S. intervention, which only aggravates a situation that is already quite critical as a result of historical injustices, as expressed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur in the three outstanding speeches he gave during his visit to New York.

[Unidentified reporter] In view of the ever increasing U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, to what extent are the efforts of the Contadora Group still valid?

[D'Escoto] In view of this aggression, I believe that the efforts of the Contadora Group have become more important, although it is true that Contadora will have to speak directly to the principal aggressor, the main disturber of peace in Central America, which is none other than the United States. It is also evident that little can be expected with regard to truly significant and lasting advances through a dialogue that includes only the Central American countries. As it is obvious that as long as there is no change in the political stance of imperialism, we will not see any change in those governments that are actually mere puppets.

[Reporter] During your visit to Mexico, did you and Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda meet and discuss the aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the latest attack on Corinto?

[D'Escoto] I spent 2 weeks meeting with Foreign Secretary Sepulveda in New York, and we left at almost the same time. I arrived in Mexico at dawn, and had no scheduled meeting with him this morning. I was supposed to be at the airport at 1100. However, before leaving for the airport, I received a phone call from Norita [Nora Astorga], our deputy foreign minister, who told me about the Corinto attack.

I immediately called Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, as well as Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, who realized the seriousness of the situation and promised to move quickly and send assistance to Nicaragua.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the Kissinger Commission, which is visiting several Central American countries?

[D'Escoto] I really do not have an opinion yet as I have had no contact with them.

[Reporter] This morning, a Republican congressman passing through Nicaragua, whom we questioned regarding the aggression against Nicaragua, claimed to know nothing about the situation. Yet Mr Motley said today that he was coming to Nicaragua to tell us that we could be subject to economic and diplomatic sanctions. Meanwhile, there are the efforts being made by Richard Stone and the upcoming visit of Kissinger's group. Is the U.S. Administration interested in finding peace in Nicaragua?

[D'Escoto] Obviously it is not interested. The evident position of the Reagan administration is still the same; that is, to impose its will and subdue the Nicaraguan people by force. They will never be able to do this, however. Nevertheless, that is the situation at present. Despite the fact that the United States occasionally speaks of dialogue, it has never shown the slightest inclination toward holding a frank and constructive dialogue to find a peaceful negotiated solution to the crisis. In fact, the United States is the main problem. The only solution is for the United States to get out and abandon its lifelong desire to decide the fate of our countries. Anyone who knows anything about Central America cannot ignore the fact that the United States is the main problem.

Further Statements

PA121931 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman returned yesterday from New York, where he participated in the 38th UN General Assembly. D'Escoto said: The international community is becoming increasingly aware of the nature of the regional crisis and is adopting firmer and clearer positions to reject and condemn the U.S. intervention that is worsening the Central American situation.

The foreign minister added that in view of this, the Contadora Group's efforts will have to be specifically aimed at the greatest source of unrest in Central America -- Ronald Reagan's administration. The UN General Assembly will continue to work until mid-December, and will discuss the Central American issue during this period.

D'Escoto said that the countries that belong to the Nonaligned Movement promised to play an active role when the Central American issue is discussed in the Assembly.

DANIEL ORTEGA ON MEETING WITH U.S. CONGRESSMAN

PA122000 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Government Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega has described as very positive his meeting last night with U.S. Congressman James Sensenbrenner, a member of the Republican Party.

Ortega met with Sensenbrenner in a room at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center. Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton, and Foreign Ministry officials were present.

Ortega told newsmen that his meeting with Sensenbrenner is a continuation of the contacts with U.S. representatives interested in learning about the Central American and U.S.-Nicaragua problems.

FORMER MEXICAN PRESIDENT MEETS ORTEGA, OTHERS

PA121941 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met with former Mexican President Luis Echeverria last night.

Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, and the members of the group accompanying Echeverria were present at the meeting.

Luis Echeverria later met with Commanders of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano and Victor Tirado Lopez. Among the most important topics they discussed was the region's current situation.

HAVANA CITES BORGE ON U.S., CENTRAL AMERICA

PA090250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said that if a nonaggression pact were respected in Central America, it would constitute a positive step in the quest for peace in the region. Borge held a press conference in Bonn before ending his 3-day visit to the FRG, the final stop on his seven-nation tour of Western Europe.

The Nicaraguan leader stated that the United States is most interested in obstructing a peaceful solution to Central American problems, but noted that despite Washington's policy of harassment aimed at Nicaragua, the Sandinist government is willing to talk with the U.S. authorities.

Borge also said that Nicaragua supports a negotiated solution to the area's problems; consequently, it also supports the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a just peace that will allow the Nicaraguan people to devote themselves to the reconstruction of their country.

Referring to political pluralism and mixed economies, he said that 11 political parties are active in Nicaragua, and that the state-owned and operated sector contributes only 36 percent of the country's GNP.

In closing, the Nicaraguan interior minister said that in the meetings he attended in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, France, the Netherlands, and the FRG, he generally encountered expressions of support and solidarity for his country.

HAVANA CITES RAMIREZ INTERVIEW WITH EL DIA

PA060445 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has said that nonalignment is the cornerstone of Nicaragua's foreign policy. Ramirez made this statement in an interview granted in Managua to the Mexican newspaper EL DIA.

After stressing that Nicaragua joined the Nonaligned Movement immediately following the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, Ramirez added that Nicaragua has tried since that time to play a very active part in the movement. The Nicaraguan leader pointed out that the key to his country's economic difficulties is a shortage of exchange resulting from the decrease in the price of exports, the expense of servicing the foreign debt, transportation costs, and the resources that must be permanently invested in the country's development.

NUNEZ OPENS TECHNICAL BROADCASTING COURSE

PA111616 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, said yesterday during ceremonies inaugurating the first technical training course in audio and radio-broadcast maintenance that those who work in this field must, through their labor, penetrate neighboring countries in order to show them that the Sandinist people's revolution does not have expansionistic interests in the region and to make them aware that they are under imperialist occupation.

Nunez added that the country's broadcasting systems should seek political, economic, biological, material, and technical perfection. He noted that strong men and women will be needed to achieve this objective, men and women trained in the zealous care of installations that the enemy will target for acts of sabotage. Nunez pointed out that Nicaragua must wage a great ideological battle in response to the enemy's increased defamation campaigns, the material for which often enters through our own borders.

CUBAN LABOR VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

PA091234 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Managua (ANN) -- Hector Martinez Brito, Cuban vice minister for labor appeals, and Benedicto Meneses, Nicaraguan vice minister of labor, met here to discuss expansion of bilateral cooperation in the labor sector. Martinez Brito said at a news conference that Nicaraguan-Cuban cooperation agreements enacted since 1980 have resulted in the training of more than 100 technicians, while officials of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Labor (MITRA) are currently being trained at the Technical Institute of Labor and Wage Organization of Cuba.

The agreements between the two countries involve exchanges of experience and technology, joint seminars, instruction, and the training of mid-level technicians required for the nation's current development efforts, Martinez Brito said.

The Cuban vice minister of labor appeals, who is here on a 5-day visit, said he was taking advantage of the visit to discuss ideas related to the continuation of technical cooperation in the labor sector in 1984. The Cuban official has held meetings with Nicaraguan Minister of Labor Virgilio Godoy and officials of the Nicaraguan Planning Ministry (MIPLAN).

HAVANA REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR 1985 ELECTIONS

PA090305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] An advisory committee led by Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court, will meet today with the Electoral Commission under Nicaraguan State Council President Carlos Nunez Tellez to prepare the necessary means of coordination and to draft a working plan for the 1985 elections in Nicaragua.

On Monday, the Electoral Commission will begin a series of meetings with nine political parties to listen to their opinions on advisable electoral models.

In the last few months, a Nicaraguan State Council delegation visited several Latin American and European nations to familiarize itself with those countries' devising regulatory mechanisms for the 1985 elections that will reflect Nicaragua's particular conditions.

ARDE ON CONTACTS WITH MANAGUA, CUBAN REGIMES

PA121251 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Revolutionary Directorate of the Revolutionary Alliance on 8 October "in Central America"]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, in view of the information circulated concerning contacts with the Governments of Nicaragua and Cuba, the interpretations given to these actions, and the manipulations of these reports by groups opposed to our movement, wishes to inform the people of Nicaragua, the friendly governments and peoples, and the international public that:

1. ARDE is a coalition of representatives of the peoples of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, true Sandinists, independents, and people in general fighting to rescue the original Nicaraguan revolution.

2. ARDE is a democratic alliance, unified, compact, and indivisible, whose organizations participated actively and with determination in the struggle to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship and now fights against the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship of the FSLN national leadership to build a democratic political model in Nicaragua which within the third Latin American way, will eliminate injustice and develop new formulas of participation by the workers in the economic, political, and social process.

3. In its struggle against totalitarianism and Soviet-Cuban intervention, ARDE has made every possible effort and used every instrument to help it, together with the Nicaraguan people, achieve the historic objective of building in peace a democratic and pluralistic political system that is respectful of human rights.

4. In this respect, ARDE has contacted Latin American and European governments, international political organizations, and world personalities in the search for a dignified democratic solution that will save the Nicaraguan people further bloodshed.

5. As part of these efforts, in May of this year ARDE started armed actions, which are continuing and will be expanded as long as the present repressive regime of Managua exists.

6. Representatives of the Cuban and Managua regimes sought personal contact with one of ARDE's leaders. ARDE's Revolutionary Directorate learned of these initiatives and recommended that the contacted member make use of these informal meetings to express the position of ARDE and its firm decision to continue fighting until it achieves the democratic recovery of the revolution. This, in turn, was revealed to friendly nations.

7. ARDE considered these personal, spontaneous contacts within the same framework as the efforts of the Contadora Group, the U.S. Government, and leaders of Socialist International.

8. We declare that all present and future contacts we may be able to establish will be used by ARDE solely to save our people further bloodshed and suffering and to promote the democratization of Nicaragua through free elections, freedom of expression, progressive demilitarization, and the realization of all the democratic objectives for which the Nicaraguan people fought and continue to fight.

9. Finally, we reaffirm to the Nicaraguan people that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, will continue its actions against the totalitarian regime of the National Directorate of the FSLN. As long as there is a drop of blood in our veins, we will be willing to shed it in order to bring back to our country the bright light of freedom, independence, and national sovereignty, for which thousands of martyrs have given their lives.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

Central America, 8 October 1983, Revolutionary Directorate of ARDE

[Signed] Brooklyn Rivera, for the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Alfonso Robelo Callejas, for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Eden Pastora Gomez, for the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; Jose Davila Membereno, for the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC

UN ENVOY BLASTS U.S. IN RESPONSE TO STATEMENTS

FL121904 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba has reiterated its statements before the UN General Assembly describing U.S. policy as the basic factor influencing the serious deterioration of the international situation and as an obstacle in the disarmament negotiations.

Exercising the right of response against a U.S. statement which attempted to sidetrack the assembly from matters addressed by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban delegate Rosario Navas Morata asserted that it is very difficult to refute the plain truth of U.S. Government intransigence.

The representative of the U.S. Government -- a government which maintains over 300 military and naval bases outside of its territory and which has set itself up as the world's gendarme without anyone's permission -- accused Cuba of keeping soldiers in far-off lands, the Cuban official stated. She stressed that Cuban presence in Angola and Ethiopia is unacceptable to the champions of the imperialist reactionaries because these forces defeated South Africa when it tried to take Angola and frustrated the invasion of Ethiopia. It turns out to be particularly unpalatable because they are dealing with a small mestizo nation which dared to liberate itself from Yankee domination and defeated its designs in this and other parts of the world, Rosario Navas Morata added. Whether the U.S. representative likes it or not, Cuban internationalist forces are in Africa with a full right to be there under the spirit of the UN Charter, and fully in accordance with the completely free will of independent states.

Responding to the U.S. representative's statement to the extent that the so-called Radio Marti is aimed at, quote, informing, unquote, the Cuban people, the Cuban representative stressed that her people have never forgotten that it was Yankee Marines -- of the same caliber as those who now crassly dig their imperial feet into Honduran soil -- who climbed on the statue of Jose Marti in Havana's Central Park, profaned his memory, and urinated on the monument.

She said that the Cuban people are well armed, not to intervene anywhere, but in order to defend the homeland from any imperialist attack.

'OUR AMERICA' ATTACKS CONDECA, GUATEMALA

PA121830 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. imperialist government is continuing its maneuvers to try and annihilate national liberation movements in Central America, particularly the Sandinist revolution. Now, it is very carefully and mysteriously engaged in the reactivation of CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council. Although there is little information about the initial steps that Washington and its allies of the area are taking in that direction, it has been reported that top military commanders of Central America, except for those of Nicaragua, met recently at a Guatemalan farm with General Paul Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, headquartered in the Panama Canal area.

There, without the presence of reporters or government officials who might prove inconvenient to the military officers, they finalized the details of what Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega described as the northern triangle, which aims at eliminating Central American revolutionary movements and the Sandinist revolution.

As the matter of fact, the efforts to give new life to CONDECA, as a punitive military alliance against the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan peoples, is an old idea of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has found no better ally than General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the leader of the Guatemalan regime. This Central American guerrilla, who is responsible for the murder and torture of hundreds of Guatemalans, has recently shown signs that he wants to become one of the stronger, if not the strongest, U.S. partners in the Central American region.

Mejia Victores has done everything possible to please the U.S. Government. In the short time he has been heading the Guatemalan military dictatorship, he has completely opened the country's doors to U.S. transnationals and has placed the country at Washington's disposal so that the Pentagon's main plans against the peoples of the region can be carried out from that nation. He has barefacedly admitted to this. He said: Close alliance and cooperation with the United States is the only path the Central American governments have to put an end to communist expansion in the area. We must not spare any efforts to achieve that goal. In other words, it is the old imperialist philosophy of blaming communism for the rebelliousness of the peoples who are fighting for their political and economic independence, and against the merciless exploitation of local oligarchies and the most reactionary military circles.

For this reason, Mejia Victores has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the White House's idea to reactivate CONDECA, created by the United States in 1964 to meet the same goals for which it is being revived today -- to oppress the peoples. Now that CONDECA is 19 years old, Washington feels it is time for this U.S. offspring to show what it can do.

In addition to Mejia Victores and Gorman, Panamanian National Guard Commander Manuel Noriega, Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, and Honduran Army Commander General Gustavo Alvarez attended last week's meeting in Guatemala to revive CONDECA.

However, neither CONDECA nor any other reactionary alliance will prevent the victory of the liberating struggles of the Central American peoples.

HAVANA CEREMONY COMMEMORATES FMLN ANNIVERSARY

FL121356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] A ceremony marking the third anniversary of the FMLN was held last night at the Rosado Hall of the Havana Libre Hotel. Commander Venancio Salvatierra, member of the FMLN Directorate, stressed the significance of the Salvadoran people's struggle for the countries of Latin America which have been subjected to imperialism and the importance of the role played by the unity of the leftist forces in confronting the regime. Without that necessary unity, he said, the struggle could not have even begun. He added that the fact that the Salvadoran people have waged a war under such difficult conditions demonstrates its success.

FMLN Leader Scores Kissinger

FL121423 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The FMLN has repudiated Kissinger's presence in Central America and it has stressed that the visit will only support the position of Alvaro Magana's government.

Commander Venancio Salvatierra, member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission and of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of El Salvador, yesterday stated that the order to continue fighting until it is necessary continues in force, as does the order to cooperate in the effort to achieve a real solution in Central America.

The Salvadoran revolutionary spoke at a ceremony commenorating the third anniversary of the FMLN. Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the party's Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace, and representatives of the liberation movements in our country, participated in the ceremony.

Salvatierra reported that there have been 1,158 enemy casualties, that more than 400 carbines, 3 cannon, and 6 machineguns have been recovered, and 3 helicopters and an A-37 plane have been damaged during the current FMLN campaign.

The member of the FMLN and FDR of El Salvador recalled a statement by Fidel Castro: If the Salvadoran conflict is not resolved, the Central American conflict cannot be resolved. He highlighted the desire of the rebels of that country to continue fighting until the final victory is achieved.

'Our America' Comments

PA120216 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Only 3 years after its creation, the FMLN has developed its politcial and military abilities to the extent that it is today the best guarantee of victory for the Salvadoran people, whose struggle for freedom, democracy, and justice dates back several decades. For the Salvadoran people, the struggle for these ideals has cost many lives and great losses.

The FMLN and the FDR have made many heroic efforts throughout these years to achieve peace and freedom in El Salvador and to avoid further social and material costs for the people. This is why the Salvadoran revolutionary forces initiated talks with the regime's peace commission and with a special U.S. Government envoy. Their refusal to continue the dialogue is in sharp contrast to the FMLN's oft-stressed desire to continue these talks.

The regime, however, has responded by stepping up the enemy's armed intervention against the Salvadoran people. The regime's troops have vented their anger on the civilian population. This has been demonstrated by the scorched-earth tactics used by the regime's troops against the residents of the city of Tenancingo, where the military Air Force bombed defenseless people for 5 consecutive days, killing about 100 people. This is the policy that the Salvadoran authorities are implementing as a result of their inability to isolate the guerrillas from the people's support. Similarly, the repressive forces have stepped up the kidnappings, killings, and contrived disappearances of progressive citizens and labor, peasant, and professional leaders.

These criminal actions, of which we have mentioned but a few, are the Magana regime's response to the guerrillas' effort to achieve an all-round political solution to the conflict.

On the occasion of its third anniversary, the FMLN urgently calls on the international public to demand that all those who are missing be returned alive, and that the Salvadoran military authorities put an end to the kidnappings, killings, massacres, and indiscriminate bombings of the civilian population. Despite all of these developments, the FMLN reiterates its willingness to continue its dialogue with the regime while reaffirming its responsible determination to continue fighting in genuine defense of the people's interests.

The Salvadoran revolutionary forces maintain that it is necessary to hold an open debate in which all of the country's sectors may participate; to create a government of broad participation; and to hold talks with the regime's representatives in Salvadoran territory.

CASTRO GREETS HONECKER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8/9 Oct 83 p 7

[Greeting message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the GDR national holiday]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Dear Comrades:

With pleasure and revolutionary satisfaction we convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as all the working people of the German worker-peasant state, which is fraternally allied with us, our congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The GDR people under the leadership of their vanguard, the SED, have always shown a great amount of political responsibility and determination of struggle against the imperialist enemy in this historic period and have successfully created a powerful economic-industrial basis on which they advance to a higher phase of socialist development most purposefully.

The correct implementation of the stipulations, theses, and decisions of the 10th SED Congress formed the basis of the new successes achieved by your country both in shaping its domestic policy and its foreign policy, thus proving once again the strength of socialism, particularly today when imperialism is shaken by the deepest political-economic crisis. In this connection a dangerous and explosive international situation was created by the aggressive policy of blackmail by the present North American administration, which is trying to intimidate the socialist countries and, in particular, the Soviet Union. In view of that, the GDR has reaffirmed its full rejection of this policy of strength through which the arms race is accelerated and has at the same time increased its efforts for restoring a climate of peace and understanding.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the GDR, we express our pleasure over the high level of development in our bilateral relations and renew our readiness to universally expand and deepen our relations also in the future.

I take the opportunity to wish you further successes in your responsible work, health, and personal well-being.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the *State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.*

CUBAN, POLISH TRADITIONAL SOLIDARITY STRESSED

Polish my Anniversary Commemorated

FL121550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army was commemorated at a ceremony where the FAR Communications and Chemical [Warfare] Troops Schools was named after Major General (Carlos Rolof Mialowski).

In his speech, Division General Senen Casas, alternate member of the Politburo and first vice minister of the FAR, said that since 12 October 1943 -- when its first infantry division went into action -- the Polish People's Army has been the most outstanding example of Polish internationalism.

He said that its traditions of solidarity go back 1,000 years and that throughout history the Polish people have been on the side of progressive causes, both in Europe -- as demonstrated in the Paris Commune -- and in America, where Maj Gen (Carlos Rolof) fought for Cuban independence.

Jaruzelski Awarded Decoration

FL121458 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Cuba's Council of State, in a resolution signed by its president, Fidel Castro Ruz, has awarded the Order of Jose Marti to the top Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The important state decoration, which is named after Cuba's national hero, has been awarded to the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, prime minister, and defense minister, for his renowned merit in modelling the socialist society of his country and on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ TO VISIT SWEDEN 27-28 OCTOBER

FL121302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State and Ministers, will pay an official visit to Sweden on 27 and 28 October at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

The Press Office of the Swedish Foreign Ministry made the announcement of the visit. It added that Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will meet with government representatives and will deliver a lecture at the Foreign Policy Institute in Stockholm. According to the Swedish Foreign Ministry, the title of the lecture will be, "Central America: Cuba's Point of View."

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

TREATY OF TLATELOLCO RATIFIED; ARTICLE 28 REJECTED

FL121045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0437 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Ambassador Edmundo Lake, Antique and Barbuda's permanent representative to the OAS, today signed and ratified on behalf of his country the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear arms in Latin America, known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

However, the official said his government rejects the requirements in Article 28 of the treaty, according to a communique from the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations. Antigua and Barbuda's signing of the document brings the number of nations that have ratified the treaty to 25.

BAHAMAS

FNM WALKS OUT OF PARLIAMENT OVER DRUG SCANDAL

FL121218 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 6 Oct 83 p 1

[By Marcia Bethell]

[Excerpts] Cecil Wallace Whitefield, FNM [Free National Movement] chairman and Pine Ridge representative, yesterday questioned whether Prime Minister Pindling and Minister of Youth Kendal Nottage should be removed from office "forthwith" because of recent statements made by them.

Addressing an FNM press conference called yesterday to explain why the eleven members left the House of Assembly when Prime Minister Pindling refused to debate the NBC allegations of corruption in the Pindling government, Mr Whitefield wondered whether the Prime Minister has had indications from within his party that some cabinet ministers will not continue to support him on the issue. This might, said Mr Whitefield, explain the Prime Minister's refusal to debate the issue.

FNM Leader Kendal Isaacs and FNM parliamentarians packed their briefcases and left the chamber when they realized that they would not be allowed to debate the issue after the Prime Minister's communication in which he named the third member to serve on the commission of inquiry to investigate the payoff allegations.

The FNM chairman also condemned the Prime Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley for "viciously attacking" a friendly neighbour to the extent of threatening to open secret diplomatic files, which would lead to the breaking of confidences. "They needed to be chastised this morning (Wednesday) for that type of action which would adversely affect the Bahamian population. They needed also, in Parliament, to be told that a Minister who makes a statement to the nation not to worry about how he got his money, needs to be examined very carefully as to whether or not he should continue to sit in cabinet," Mr Whitefield said. Saying that one would have expected Prime Minister Pindling to have lifted the Bahamian people up rather than demean the office into which he has been temporarily entrusted, Mr Whitefield said the Prime Minister should consider whether he too should be removed from office at this time.

At the conference, held in the law chambers of Bostwick and Bostwick, FNM Leader Kendal Isaacs said that when the Prime Minister announced he would read a communication to the House on the allegations, the FNM objected because once such a communication is read, there can be no debate. "We felt that this is a matter which should have been debated at the earliest opportunity and that happened to be this morning (Wednesday)," Mr Issacs said. "I reminded the Speaker and members of government that there is a procedure whereby such a matter can be debated, a procedure used in the Leonard Archer issue, which we spent two days debating," Mr Isaacs recalled.

BARBADOS

ADAMS REPORTS ON ECONOMY, ACCESS TO IMF LOANS

FL122324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2304 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 12, CANA -- Barbados, which has a multi-million dollar aid programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), today announced the island had comfortably passed the institution's latest quarterly economic performance test, thereby guaranteeing continued access to the loan funds. Said Prime Minister Tom Adams: "We have just very comfortably passed the September IMF economic test and since entering the programme (last October) our foreign exchange reserves have doubled (and) inflation has halved, being only 4.3 per cent from August 1982 to August 1983."

Government revenue had risen by 20 per cent, Adams said, for the first six months of this financial year, while current expenditure had gone up by six per cent. Unemployment, the prime minister said, was slowly declining compared with last year's, and "the ability of Barbadians, once given prudent guidance to work our way out of trouble, is again well exemplified."

Barbados with two of its main foreign exchange earners, tourism and sugar in decline, went to the IMF and secured two loans totalling 47.2 million dollars (U.S.) -- including a 33.8 million dollar standby credit facility which [words indistinct] over a 20 month period as needed, provided it continues to meet the agreed borrowing criteria of the Washington-based financial institution. The prime minister spoke at the corner stone laying ceremony for a modern 60-million-dollar Central Bank complex in the capital, Bridgetown.

Central Bank Governor Dr Courtney Blackman said the foreign exchange component of the building would amount to about 25.5 million dollars -- 19.2 million dollars of which will be financed by a British commercial loan. Repayments begin in June 1986, about six months after the end of the project, Dr Blackman said.

TULL ADDRESSES UN ON CONCERN OVER 'TROUBLE SPOTS'

C.A. Conflict

FL102159 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, New York, Oct 10, CANA -- Barbados has said that the continuing struggle in Central America is causing considerable concern to the English-speaking Caribbean islands and it would support any initiative aimed at resolving the problem there. Foreign Minister Louis Tull told CANA that his country was concerned that whatever happens in the troubled spots in Central America could have a very serious effect on what happens in the Caribbean.

"The continuing struggle in Central America... is causing considerable concern to us in the Caribbean. We are all too conscious as to what ever happens in Central America can have very serious effects on what happens in the Caribbean," he said.

"We are seeking to win support of the international community to bolster support for the Contadora Group (Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico) to bring about a solution to the conflict in Central America, that is of paramount importance to us." Tull added that "the whole question of peace and security is not something that is remote from Barbados ... and therefore the whole question is vital to us."

Barbados along with Peru is seeking the support of the various member states of the United Nations for a seat on the Security Council for the next two years.

The vote for the Security Council seat is due to be held later this month or November and the Barbados foreign minister, who was here to address the current 38th session of the United Nations, said his country's campaign to win the seat was in full swing. "We are canvassing all the time... the fight is on and we are pursuing it relentlessly, and I think we shall prevail," Tull said.

South Africa

FL121237 Bridgetown CANA in English 1104 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 12, (CANA-REUTER) -- Barbados Foreign Minister Louis Tull has called on South Africa's black population to organise and fight to topple the white minority republic's apartheid system.

Addressing a UN committee which held a special meeting to demonstrate solidarity with South Africa political prisoners, Tull said the policy of racial separation was sustained by military might and ruthlessness, buttressed by economic, financial and tacit moral support from some other industrialised states.

While asserting that the system would continue unless the black people fought it, he noted that if they did organise they ran a serious risk of imprisonment or death.

He recalled that three members of the outlawed African National Congress were hanged last June despite international appeals, including one by the UN Security Council.

Alluding to the Western response to communist states' curbs on human rights, Tull said that in one part of the world the slightest encroachment on the personal freedom or a leader of anti-government protests produced screaming headlines.

Yet South Africa received "Reprieve after reprieve.:

Pius Asheeke of the South-West Africa People's Organisation said the international community must demand the unconditional release of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and other political detainees in South Africa.

Asheeke criticised the United States, which, he said, allied itself with the apartheid regime.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ESCAPES INJURY IN PLANE ACCIDENT

FL101620 Bridgetown CANA in English 1436 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 10 (CANA) -- Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles escaped injury during an aircraft accident at the Canefield airstrip here yesterday as she was returning from a week-end visit to Trinidad and Tobago. Larry Thomas, co-pilot of the privately-owned Beachbaron aircraft, said the four-seater plane burst its two rear tires on landing, overshooting the runway by about 50 feet before grinding to a halt. The Prime Minister, who was the lone passenger on board, had been in Port-of-Spain to deliver the feature address at Saturday night's graduating ceremony at the Sir Hugh Wooding Law School.

"I felt something was wrong when the plane failed to stop on the runway, but I was not afraid because I knew that my time had not yet come," Miss Charles, looking unperturbed, told reporters after she had disembarked from the plane. She said the accident would not deter her from using the 2,000-foot Canefield airstrip, despite two accidents earlier this year. "I would continue to use the airstrip whenever I have to travel," she said.

In the more serious of the previous accidents all nine persons travelling on a light aircraft were hospitalised with injuries. The Canefield strip was opened about two years ago.

GRENADA

BISHOP ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN BUDAPEST

LD070243 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 6 Oct 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The 39-year-old prime minister of Grenada visited our country a few days ago. Maurice Bishop is at the same time minister of defense, internal affairs, and health. He received the correspondent of our foreign political editorial at his residence in Buda. [Begin recording] [Reporter] During the 4 years since the revolution, the Americans have made many efforts to destabilize your government. Can you give us a few examples and tell us why, in your opinion, they are trying to upset Grenada's revolutionary programs?

[Bishop in English with Hungarian translation superimposed] I could mention several examples from the events of the last 4 and 1/2 years, examples from the economic, propaganda, and military spheres. In the very first days of the revolution the then American ambassador to Grenada told us that if we tried to develop good relations with Cuba, America would be displeased. We said, very well.

[Reporter] In other words, they forbade you to try to develop good relations with Cuba.

[Bishop] Yes, as far as they were concerned, they forbade us to do so. During the first 2 weeks in the wake of the March 1979 revolution an American magazine, NEWSWEEK, published an article saying in essence that the American National Security Council was considering a naval blockade of Grenada. During the first 2 months of the revolution the CIA worked out what is now known as its pyramid plan against Grenada.

The base of the pyramid is formed by propaganda and destabilization, its middle by economic destabilization, and its apex by assassinations, military aggressions, mercenaries, and so on. Unfortunately, we have found that almost every aspect of this CIA pyramid plan has been employed in practice. If we take just the economic front, they tried to prevent us getting aid from various regional and international organizations to which we belong, as well as from friendly countries. For example, in the Caribbean region we founded a Caribbean development bank, and they tried to prevent this bank, this regional financial institution, from issuing any money to Grenada. It could have given money to anyone else. This was the condition for the bank to receive money from them. They also took steps to ensure that the EEC should not support a conference whose aim was to discuss the question of financing us. More precisely, the subject was the construction of our international airport. In other words, they did everything they could to exert pressure on us.

[Reporter] But they say that Grenada is a threat to the United States. That you, together with Cuba and Nicaragua, represent a danger to the United States.

[Bishop] This is, of course, nonsense. The territory of Grenada is a mere 344 square kms; it is hardly visible on the map. Its population barely exceeds 100,000. There can be no question of our being able to threaten the United States in any way. This is something that they also see very clearly. The whole thing is just propaganda. They have made frequent reference to this so-called threat and we have always given an appropriate answer. I think more and more people come to understand all over the world that this allegation can have only one purpose: to provide a foundation for further attacks against Grenada, and, of course, also against Cuba and Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Let me refer to a statement by the one-time American Secretary of State Haig. According to him, you are building a vast military airfield which will be capable of receiving every plane in the Soviet and Cuban air forces. Do you really need such an airfield, and have you the right to build it? Who is helping you to build it?

[Bishop] Well, naturally we have the right; every country has the right to build a national airport. Have we a need for it? Yes, we have. At the present time we have only a very small runway in Grenada, only 1,524 meters long, which can only receive planes with a maximum of 48 passengers. You know, these are very small [word indistinct]. What is more, there are not even lights for night landings because of the geographical position; consequently, planes can land only between 6:00 am and 6:00 pm.

[Reporter] That is, when the weather is nice.

[Bishop] Exactly.

[Reporter] In reality, you have not got an airport.

[Bishop] If we are serious about building our country's future, we need the new airport. The governments which functioned for 38 years in Grenada also spoke of the need for this international airport.

[Reporter] The United States did not oppose it then.

[Bishop] Neither the United States nor anyone else opposed it; what is more, at one time the United States even urged the earlier governments of the region to build it, without actually providing any money for it. The essence of the matter is that the airport is a vital issue for us, an urgent need. This is the single great plan which unites our entire people, both those living in Grenada and those living abroad.

We regard this plan in the same light in which the Americans perceived the development of the railways in the last century. For us this is a gate to the future.

[Reporter] The situation has become rather complex in the Caribbean region recently. In the United States, a congressional committee has been formed under the leadership of Henry Kissinger to examine the problems of the region. In your opinion, is there any chance that the committee will achieve all the things they would like to in the region?

[Bishop] I am rather skeptical of Mr Kissinger's chances of producing serious proposals. We are aware of his earlier history. Look, Mr Kissinger was very involved at the end of the 1960's and in the 1970's in the various American administrations. He was instrumental in the overthrow of Allende in Chile. It is very difficult to envisage that someone with this background will be able to make a serious contribution to a peaceful settlement. For, in the final analysis, in the Central American situation, what is at stake is the existence of the peoples of Central America. In our opinion, the most important thing is to have all sides accept that the only answer lies in a negotiated settlement. The only solution is for them to renounce the use of arms, a settlement by military means, and sit down and negotiate instead. As you know, most of the participants are willing to do this, but the United States is not working toward this end.

This is one of the reasons for the inflexibility of the Government of El Salvador. The Nicaraguans, for example, have often said that they are willing to sit down at the negotiating table and that they, too, want a negotiated settlement. They want to live in peace and they want to direct the fate of their country by themselves, in their own way, without any outside intervention or aggression. This is how the majority reacted in the situation. The national liberation movements of El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front have also said that they are willing to negotiate. Thus, the problem does not lie with their side. Unless Mr Kissinger returns to the United States and says in a very clear and unequivocal way -- we must all sit down at the negotiating table and must urge the people whom we support to do so -- unless he returns home with a message like this, I do not think he has any hope of achieving a settlement.

[Reporter] Kissinger is going to visit Nicaragua and the other countries of the region to which the initiative of the four states of the Contadora Group relates. In your opinion, what is the historical significance of the Contadora Group?

[Bishop] In my opinion, it has great historical significance; primarily in that this is the first time that Latin American states have stated -- and stated seriously -- that we shall endeavor to settle our own problems without beckoning to the United States. This has historic significance in that it shows that some of the peoples of Latin America, through their governments, clearly realize that we are responsible for settling our own situation, for analyzing our own problems, and for putting forward our own solutions. This is indeed unusual because hitherto we either turned to the United States or tried to find solutions within the framework of the Organization of American States. What is now happening is an effort by various governments to seek a solution independently; this is its historic significance. Second, it is very important to understand that the most important core of the Contadora peace plan is the thesis that there is only one way to solve the problems of Central America -- namely, through the solution of the socioeconomic problems, and, what is more, by peaceful means, through negotiations, and not by wars. This is why I think that this is a very important step forward, one that makes it far more difficult for the most aggressive circles of imperialism to attain their ends.

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP ON ENERGY POLICY

FL121900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1748 GMT 12 Oct 83

[By Alister Hughes]

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 12 (CANA) -- Czechoslovakia is to give Grenada three electricity generators which will help the island meet its power needs for the next few years, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has announced here. Bishop, who spoke on the state-run Radio Radio Free Grenada following his return home from official visits to the East European states of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, said the 3.3 megawatt power stations would arrive next year, complete with accessories and two years supply of spare parts.

"What these 3.3 megawatt stations will mean," Bishop said," is that we are going to be able to satisfy our electricity needs in 1984, 1985." "And, once we are able to reach an agreement on the supply of the remaining such sets, then we certainly will have the potential, in terms of electricity needs, of taking us up to, perhaps, 1990 or even beyond."

Czechoslovakia is also to help Grenada establish a hydrological station valued at half-a-million East Caribbean dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.). The station will analyse data relative to Grenada's drinking water reserves, irrigation and the island's hydroelectric potential.

The radio said Bishop's discussions with the Hungarian Government centered on assistance in the fields of health, industry and agriculture. Hungary is to send experts to Grenada to study the feasibility of setting up a pharmaceutical supply company jointly owned by the two governments. The Hungarian Government will also assist in a pilot project in sunflower seed production.

During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Bishop signed a trade protocol and an airline agreement and negotiations were begun on a cultural and educational pact to be initialled later. Bishop said Czechslovakia is to provide the government with materials for housing development programmes and is to do feasibility studies on development of a pig and pork industry.

JAMAICA

NSC DENIES STATE SUGAR REFINERIES SHUT DOWN

FL061913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 6, (CANA) -- Jamaica's state-owned National Sugar Company (NSC), in an about-face statement, has denied that its seven sugar factories have been closed with the effective lay-off of more than 11,000 workers. But NSC Manager-Director Evon Brown said activities at the factories had been reduced to "essential services only with reduction in present manning levels." Additionally, he said that the normal four-week out-of-crop period of inactivity for factory workers was this year being doubled to eight weeks.

Brown's statement last night confused the issue surrounding the financially-troubled company, an official of which had earlier issued a statement to reporters here that like Brown's, spoke of financial problems preventing the NSC from maintaining operations and carrying out the rehabilitation of factories for the next crop. The official had also said it was expected that normality was expected to return to the closed factories on a phased basis when money was found.

In a reference to the company's 11,800 employees, the official had told CANA: "In effect most of them have been laid off and the NSC put on hold." But, following meetings yesterday with NSC officials and Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick, Brown said in a statement: "The National Sugar Company has not closed down its seven factories and laid off 11,000 workers.

He said, too, that following the meeting with Broderick the factory repair programme "will be accelerated through special funds to be set up for that purpose."

The confusion over the issue was reflected in today's "GLEANER" newspaper, which carried two stories on the NSC. THe paper led its front-page with Brown's statement, but carried a secondary story reporting a "lock down" of the factories Tuesday "when the company ran out of funds to pay the wage bill or meet the operational costs in the industry." It also mentioned the fact that over 11,000 workers were affected, and carried a photograph showing the closed gates of one of the factories.

Meantime, an NSC source said factory managers were today perturbed over the conflicting signals from the parent organisation and that some had called the head office in Kingston for clarification.

The source said the managers feared worker reaction, having laid off all but very few of their employees, but were now faced with a statement which might be taken as an implication that they were wrong.

SEAGA 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH RECENT IMF MEETING

FL101840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 10 (CANA) -- Jamaica passed all its September International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic performance tests, Prime Minister Edward Seaga disclosed.

"The IMF test had been passed," Seaga told a conference last weekend of the Nationalist Patriotic Movement (NPM), a pressure group aligned to his ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

The Seaga government in 1981 gained a three-year 650 million dollar (U.S.) Extended Fund Facility (EFF) from the IMF, but in March this year failed international reserves requirements. The government did get a waiver to continue the programme for 160 million dollars (U.S.) available in the final year package. But this was not before adjustments had been made to the programme and austerity measures introduced. The previous quarterly test was also passed.

In the meantime, Seaga, who is also the Jamaica finance minister was quoted by the GLEANER newspaper as saying he was disappointed with the outcome of the recent annual IMF/World Bank conference he attended. Arguing that its economic "engines" were humming again and would lead a sustained world economic recovery, the United States defeated proposals for an IMF increase in Special Drawing Rights, and was able to reduce access to IMF funds by needy countries.

The GLEANER quoted Seaga as saying the effects of the general world economic upturn will be too slow to benefit poor states with the result that there will be "a lot of casualties."

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER LAMENTS CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL121535 Bridgetown CANA in English 1432 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 12 (CANA) -- St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton has said that unless the cost of public services, currently running at four and a half million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) per month, is restrained, there will be little prospect for early economic recovery here.

Addressing his party's 18th annual convention, Compton was highly critical of the high cost of maintaining the public services, charging that "the weight of the administrative structure threatens to bring the country to its knees."

He said that the public services had been unnecessarily swollen by his predecessors in government and had now become a great burden and drag on efforts at economic recovery. "Appointments to the public service were used as part of the great burden and drag on efforts at economic recovery. "Appointments to the public service were used as part of the great payola, wage and salary settlements were made which were beyond the country's financial capacity, during the three-year rule of the labour government," Compton said.

Compton's United Workers Party was returned to power in June last year, with a 14-3 majority after a leadership struggle in the labour government ended in premature general elections.

Compton told the convention that even 18 months after the restoration it cannot adequately respond to the needs of the country. "To support this costly administrative structure, the government every month drains the banking system of cash which should provide the needed credit to finance our economic recovery," he said.

He added that every month government has to resort to borrowing to meet public service salaries because the revenue from taxation was inadequate to meet these demands. He told the delegates: "Because of this, you have been denied many of the things you need to make life more tolerable. There is not enough money to repair existing roads, far less to construct new ones, but we cannot use our wives and children as donkeys any more. Either the government builds the roads or agricultural production will suffer."

Compton said that government could not even meet back pay that is due, yet demands were being made for new increases. Said Compton: "Here in this assembly, we have the workers, and we say: Stop picking our pockets, stop choking the country, we want a break, give us a chance."

ECUADOR

GUERRILLA GROUP CAPTURED IN ESMERALDAS

PA072301 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Although the names of the alleged guerrillas have not been disclosed, military sources have indicated that the members of an armed group captured in Esmeraldas Province came from various cities.

The Ecuadoran Defense Ministry Public Relations Department has reported that on 4 October members of the Montufar Battalion conducted a reconnaissaince mission in the Colope Mountains near Camarones after learning that suspicious persons had been observed in Esmeraldas Province.

During the operation, government soldiers surprised and captured a group of men who had come to Esmeraldas from various cities. These individuals assembled in Esmeraldas and then moved to the mountains, where they set up camp and began military training activities.

Following a preliminary investigation, those arrested were turned over to the proper civil authorities. According to official sources, a sizable quantity of arms, ammunition, military equipment, and food was seized during the raid.

Finally, it has been reported that the Armed Forces will continue to send out surveillance patrols to search for persons engaged in this sort of activity.

PARAGUAY

ATTORNEY GENERAL DISAPPROVES JOURNALIST'S WRIT

PY112008 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 9

[Excerpt] Attorney General Clotilde Jimenez Benitez has advised the Supreme Court of Justice to reject the writ of habeas corpus petition filed in favor of Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle. Dr Jimenez Benitez stated in his opinion, which has been submitted to the Supreme Court, that the habeas corpus petition is "irrelevant."

SURINAME

BOUTERSE AT UN ON RELATIONS WITH NETHERLANDS

FL112255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 11, CANA-REUTER -- Suriname today accused the Netherlands, its former colonial ruler, of damaging relations between the two countries through arbitrary actions.

Addressing the General Assembly, Suriname's head of government, Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, said: "Not honouring treaties, an act which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has committed towards the Republic of Suriname, might...eventually affect the very essence of this organisation."

He did not go into details, but appeared to be referring to the suspension of Dutch aid to his country, amounting to some 75 million dollars a year, following the death last December of 15 opposition leaders in Suriname. The 15, who were under arrest at the time, were said at the time to have been shot while trying to escape.

Referring to Suriname and the Netherlands, Bouterse said: "The relationship between the two countries has been damaged by arbitrary and unilateral actions of the Dutch Government, actions that touch the very foundation of the structure of the international system and, indeed, I venture to say, the very structure on which the United Nations is based."

Bouterse, who spoke in English, said his people had "resolutely and irreversibly terminated the colonial relationship of domination and exploitation" with the Netherlands. "But our people have also reached out unmistakably towards that country to establish modern and lasting relations based on mutual respect and benefit," he said, referring to the period since Suriname gained independence in 1975.

"It would be deplorable if a lack of sense of reality were to impede such a relationship," he added.

VENEZUELA

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE DISCUSSES PLATFORM

PA112330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0539 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 10 Oct (EFE) -- In presenting his platform for the 4 December elections, Jose Vicente Rangel, a socialist presidential candidate, promised that his government would be both "inexpensive and honest."

The candidate for the "New Alternative" and other leftist political organizations described his government program as "a response to the crisis." After pointing out that he will not engage in demagogy or promise impossible solutions, Rangel said that he will pursue a power policy, adding: "Our proposal calls for a definite break, which would initiate a process leading toward socialism."

The presidential candidate said that his proposed "government of national emergency" would be austere and would involve a state planning role, so that it could function "honestly and inexpensively."

On the economy, Rangel announced that new kinds of property will be created that will include both state, mixed, and private enterprises and social cooperatives, both individually and jointly initiated. Rangel indicated that if he wins the elections, he will nationalize the country's banks, to ensure that credit flows democratically to those sectors that produce and consume the most. This credit flow would serve to complement a tax reform that would create progressive tax scales, as promised by the law. In addition, he promised to nationalize the oil industry, "which is still dependent on international capital," by seeking alternate energy sources and by keeping the Orinoco oil strip out of the international capitalists' greedy hands.

On international issues, Rangel proclaimed his support for "the heoric people of Sandino and of El Salvador," and suggested that integrative associations such as SELA, ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], and the Andean Pact be strengthened. The Socialist candidate added that he supports the Palestinian people, and stressed his determination to establish relations with the PLO.